Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 102 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Changchun, Darien (Dalne), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.), Kaiyuan, Kaiyuan (Manchuria.), Calcutta, London, Lyons, Fongtien (Mukden), Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Seattle U.S.A., Shimonoseki, Surabaya, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinantu
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,60,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch, SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deopsits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL 70,00,005/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.
REMARKABLE SUCCESSES.
Well-known Indian gentleman write 18th April:—
"I am glad that my son is putting on weight steadily. It has increased by 10 lbs. during the last 5 weeks. I have informed most of my friends that your medicine has done a lot of good to my son."
"HOPELESS" CASE CURED.
Husband writes 7th April:—
"I have this morning been again to—(name of a famous Bombay Doctor), with my wife to get her examined. He has declared for the second time that she is quite alright. He is going to write to you to that effect in a day or two."
N.B.—This Doctor has since advised as other patient to take my treatment.
HOPELESS CASES.
SPLENDID REPORTS.
Wife writes 7th April:—
"Has done him a lot of good, his fever has broken, his cough is very much better and the sputum less, his appetite is very much improved."
Husband writes 15th April:—
"My wife is much better since the last fortnight—strength increased, fever has left her and cough very little."
Father writes 4th April:—
"My son is getting on alright. No fever for the last 3 weeks, no cough and gained 1 lb. in flesh since my last report (7 days before). He looks much better, takes his food well and is taking exercise in the open air" (Was bed-ridden).
Owing to the great success of my visit to Poona, I am short of medicine and though my staff is working night and day, I must postpone my journey to Bombay a few days.
VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
Orient Hotel.
Friday 26th, noon to 9 p.m.
Saturday, 27th, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.
Permanent address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.B.
LONAVLA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'
USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silks and highly finished "Art Embroidery."
CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.
OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is veritable palace of*
MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.
SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES WHITE AND COLOURED PRINTS

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Navaitrai Jugmohandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Frank Jacob Ini:—
20 packages Graham's white prints.
10 packages coloured Flowered prints.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 5th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 5th day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Bungalow, opposite the Church, Upper Colaba, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, 35 Vols Encyclopaedia Brilannica, Incubator, Iron safe, jost fan, glass bead door chieks, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes, and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of the late Major Martinart, Barrack Master.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 30th April, 1918.

H. I. DIXON & CO.,
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Instructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154. Beg. Office Tel. No 756.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Comapny and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of grain, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of jawari, bags of hirda, bags of dry chillies, bundles of cloth, cubs of empty jars, loose iron bars, case of locks, bundles of iron bars, loose C. I. sheet, bundles of bolts, bundles of hammers, case of household goods, loose copper piece, empty casks, empty cylinder, iron valve, bundles of gunny bags, box of old clothings, tin of ghee, pair of ghindy stones, bundles of jagree, bags of sweepings, grain, etc., etc.
Invoice No. 37 of 15-9-17 Aligarh to Poona 2 cases locks.
A deposit of 50 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th April, 1918.

GODREJ'S SAFES
7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
872 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.
610 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be pre paid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3. Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Anna.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MATCH for an accomplished Mohamadan Girl of a very respectable family. Apply with necessary particulars stating age, education, profession, income and family together with photo to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3906

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—All who require suitable posts. No registration fee in advance or commission afterwards. Enclose 4 pice stamps BHARAT SEWAK AGENCY, Delhi. 4023

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

A ZANZIBAR FIRM in British East Africa with business connections in all parts and best references already representing a few firms is now open to represent Indian Exporting Houses, Manufacturers, Shippers, Insurance Companies, etc., etc., and act as their Receiving and Distributing Agent. For further particulars write to Box No. 204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4054

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MALE and FEMALE LOCAL CANVASSERS for chemicals, cutlery, leather goods, tea and glass ware. Apply stating terms to Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4053

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A WEAVING MASTER for a Bombay Mill, on salary of Rs. 450 (more or less according to qualifications) with prospects. Apply submitting all particulars about knowledge stating caste to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4032

WANTED—Smart and Energetic ELECTRIC FOREMAN, must be a Carpenter Wireman with at least 10 years' experience. Apply stating previous experience age and salary required to Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3904

WANTED—Two qualified DRIVERS for Steam Road Roller, for about 5 months from 1st June to end of October, 1918. Monthly pay Rs. 50. Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency to reach N. N. AYYANGAR, Executive Engineer, Kanara District, Karwar, not later than 15th May, 1918. 4047

WANTED—Two INTERPRETERS in English, Urdu, and Pushtu for service at Quetta, on Rs. 50 per mensem each, while employed in Cantonment. When detailed for Field Service, they will get 50 per cent. batta in addition with free rations and free Field Service Clothing. 2. Candidates should apply personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT (Embn), at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock, with applications in their own handwriting and with original testimonials in their possession. Selected candidates, if medically passed for field service will have to sign the necessary agreement form. 4046

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED good NEGATIVE RETOUCHER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 3853

WANTED—A smart SHORT HAND TYPIST fully conversant with office routine. Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., No 111, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4045

WANTED.—An experienced SPINNING MASTER for a Local Mill, starting pay Rs. 450. Apply sharp stating past experience, age and nationality, one who can immediately join need only apply to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4031

WANTED.

M.B., B.S., (Bombay) would like to go on any Homeward bound Steamer, as a Ship's Doctor or in attendance. Free passage and moderate terms acceptable. Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3936

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rupees 1,000 in a very profitable concern. Apply sharp to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4048

WANTED—CROSS-COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINE, 300 to 400 horsepower, and Lancashire Boilers 150 to 165 lbs. steam pressure per sq. in. Submit detailed specifications and lowest prices to. THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO. LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 3617

WANTED.—A FINANCING PARTNER with a capital of five lakhs in a sound and profitable concern with well established business connections in Europe, America and Japan and having several Agencies of very profitable lines. Apply to Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3965

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

TURNER OIL ENGINE, quite new in original packing, from 2½ to 10 B.H.P. Apply to BALI & Co., Delhi. 4022

BLUTHNER PIANO FOR SALE—Sweet toned. In good order. Price Rs. 600. Can be seen at CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE. 3985

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE.—One GRAY WINDING MACHINE, 200 Spindles, Willan and Mills Make, and Sizing Machine in working order and Pulleys of every sorts. Apply POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., 14, Hummam Street, Bombay. 3956

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Fine and spacious OFFICE PREMISES, fitted with E. L. and Fans on the first floor of Old Secretariat Building at Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the RECEIVER, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3978

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—At Matheran for the Season, a very well furnished one-storeyed BUNGALOW on Chowk Point with beautiful garden and tennis court. Europeans or Parsis only. For rent and particulars apply to Box o. 183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3998

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and TYPIST on the temporary regular establishment of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, on Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60.

Only a thoroughly qualified man preferably with good experience in a P. W. D. Executive Engineer's office correspondence work need apply and he must satisfy the following, if he is to be appointed.

(a) He must produce a certificate of physical fitness from a Civil Surgeon if he is not on the permanent establishment.
(b) He must have passed the recognised Government Educational test if not already on the permanent establishment.
(c) He must be able to produce satisfactory references.
(d) He will be appointed in the first place on one month's trial.

Application should reach undersigned by 15th May 1918, and should give therein the applicant's age, caste and be accompanied by copies of certificates.

Persons holding permanent appointments will be given preference, but they must arrange for their deputation and they will not be allowed to revert to their permanent post for a period of three years.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
4054 Lake Whiting District.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned had filed a suit in the Bombay High Court, against RUTTONSHAW F. MOTIWALLA, L.C.E., alias F. RATANSHAW and NADIRSHAW K. POLISHWALLA, partners in the firm of La Laboratorie de Paris and their Agent NUSSERWANJI M. MERCHANT for an injunction, restraining them from selling their LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC in bottles and cardboard cases resembling those of the undersigned's SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC and that by a consent decree passed in the said suit on the 10th day of January, 1918, the defendants in the said suit have undertaken not to use in connection with packets or cardboard cases and colour which is either blue, grey or light green or any combination of colours of which blue, grey or light green form or forms, a substantial part and further not to use in connection with their packets cardboard cases or bottles or literature or advertisements, any device in which there is either (a) a horse, (b) a person riding any animal, (c) a spear or anything resembling a spear or (d) a person killing or attacking any dragon, a snake or any known or unknown creature or thing resembling a dragon or a snake, but the said undertaking shall not extend to the use by them of a snake alone.

The public are now hereby warned against selling or exposing for sale or otherwise dealing with the said Lyons Ague Specific in cardboard cases used by the defendants up to the date of the said decree or in any way contravening the provisions of the said decree and the undersigned will take due steps against any one selling or exposing for sale or otherwise dealing with the said Lyons Ague Specific in such cardboard cases as aforesaid.

MADON SONS & Co.,
Proprietors
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC,
Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1918. 4037

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE Institute will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1918.

The courses of instruction are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a) Oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) foods and drugs analysis, (e) Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the PRINCIPAL on or before TUESDAY, June 5th, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on the 19th June, 1918, at the Institute. A fee of Rs. 5 is charged for this examination and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T.), and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition, a short Essay.
(b) Drawing Copying from the Black Board.
(c) Arithmetic, as at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra, as at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science (Chemistry) as at Matriculation.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	20
(2) Electrical Engineering	20
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute, which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
4049 Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION OF COTTON PRESS AND GIN

THE Shareholders have authorised the Directors in their meeting of 31st March to sell the entire property of the Company consisting of 32 Double and 4 Single Gins, Opener, Condensing Engine, Boiler, Cummins Press, Lathe, Stores, Galvd Iron Sheets, Steel Girders, Building and Land, etc. The Directors now propose to sell by public auction on 28th April, at Hapur, commencing from 10 a.m., all machinery, stores, land and buildings, etc., in seperate lots. Payment of 25 per cent. on acceptance and balance before dismounting. Offers for machinery over one lakh will be considered even before auction. List of machinery and other particulars from Managing Director, Raghubir Ginning and Press Factory, Ltd., Hapur District, Meerut, O. R. Ry., near Delhi. 3619

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mr. JUSAB DADA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground to our client. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land or ground situate at Warli, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2913 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 233, 233, 233, New Nos. B/12204, 12205, 12206, and New Survey No. 1/3105 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1664 and Street No. 663 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the ground of Bhasker Jaggannath on the North by the ground of Janardhan Gopal and on the south by a foot-path and beyond that by the ground of Bhasker Jaggannath.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1918.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 564 of 1918.

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Hindu merchant, residing at Chowpati on behalf of himself and all other members of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, except the defendants: .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. The BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED, a company registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Colaba outside the Fort, Bombay.
2. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS, of Bombay, Hindu merchant, residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort, Bombay;
3. KHETSI KHIASI, of Bombay Hindu Merchant, residing at Mandvi Bunder;
4. RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI, of Bombay, Hindu merchant, residing at Mount Pleasant Road;
5. JEEJIBHOY ARDESHIR DIVECHA, of Bombay, Parsi, residing at Bora Bazaar Street;
6. ROOGNATH LALJEE, of Bombay Hindu Merchant, carrying on business at Cathedral Street, within the Fort;
7. RIKHABDAS SHIVLAL, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Mombadevi, outside the Fort;
8. JAINARAYAN MIRZAMAL, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort;
9. SHIVNARAYAN NEMANI, of Bombay, Hindu, broker, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort;
10. ANUNDILAL PODAR, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Marwadi Bazaar;
11. VASANJI JEEVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Broach Street;
12. MULJI VASANJI, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Holi Chukla; .....
13. HARIDAS MADHOWDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Chowpati: .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit has been filed by Mr. Mathradas Goculdas on behalf of himself and all other members of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, except those who are defendants two to thirteen praying.

(a) That the resolution referred to in para 5 of the plaint may be declared to be fraudulent, ultra vires and void;
(b) That the rate of Rs. 712 fixed for Good Broach on the 25th day of April, 1918, may be set aside, at any rate in regard to contracts entered into before the 22nd day of April, 1918;
(c) That the defendants or some or one of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs.
and
(d) That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

For further particulars and for the date of the hearing of the suit as well as for inspection of the plaint and the annextures thereto application can be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys for the plaintiff, at their office, Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April 1918.
PAYNE & Co.,
4050 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDULJI K. PALLIA has contracted with our clients Messrs. NAGINLAL MAGANLAL, MANILAL MAGANLAL and NANALAL MAGANLAL, all of Viramgaum Hindu Inhabitants for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date, hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land commonly known as Russoolla Bag, comprised in and demised by an Indenture of lease bearing date the 2nd day of November, 1882, and expressed to be made between Janab Zeaoolnissa Ladlee Begum of Surat therein designated as the daughter of the late Meer Jaffer Alli Khan Bahadur of the one part and the Nawab of Baila Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of the other part and situate at Surat, without the City walls in the Mouza Oomerwada, Taluka Chorasee in the registration Sub-district of Surat, bearing Survey Nos. 66, 72, 73 and 75 and admeasuring 55 acres and 20 gunthas or thereabouts including all that piece or parcel of land comprised in and assigned by a Gujrati writing bearing date the 29th day of March, 1884, and expressed to be made between the Chairman and Directors of the said Nawab of Baila Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of the one part and Dr. Nusserwanji Nowroji Khambatta of the other part and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Gohgara Wadi partly by the property of Mahomed Begum daughter of the late Mahomedally Rassooldar and partly by the property of Mottabhai, on or towards the South by the Bardoli High Road, on or towards the East by a canal and on or towards the West by a large ditch without the City wall of Surat and beyond by the Railway of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, together with the Mill and other buildings and erections standing thereon and all plant and machinery fixed therein or attached thereto and known as the Nawab of Baila Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Dated this 26th day of April 1918.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
4055 Purchasers' Attorneys.

Suction Process.

PILES, FISTULA & HOEMORRHOIDS
are RADICALLY Cured
BY
SUCTION PROCESS
WITHOUT
SURGICAL OPERATION
or by aid of Irritants such as, Arsenic Copper Sulphates, &c.

P. S. GANLA, M.D. (America,)
Serum Therapist.
Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.
Address: "Arya Pharmacy,"
BOMBAY No. 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes
To-night Tuesday 30th and To-morrow Wednesday 1st May
Capt. Bairnsfather's Humorous Musical War Play
"THE BETTER 'OLE"
Thursday 2nd, and Friday, 3rd May.
The Immensely Popular Musical Comedy
"THE ARCADIANS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.
Saturday, 4th May.
The great Lyric Theatre London Success
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Prices as usual: Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
There will be no Cinema Performance at 6-30 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

To-night 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Great Gold Rooster Play
THE
ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL
WITH
MOLLIE KING
in the Chief Role.
A Beautiful Star in a great Photoplay.
A wonderful story of New York's Smart Set and a Girl who was on the Square.
BETTY'S NIGHT OUT
A New Variety in comic picturedom.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

MANKAME BROS
ENGRAVERS & RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI Rd BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
Present Gaiety Co.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.
Presents
Select Vaudevilles
intercepted by
CHOICE CINEMA
including
A Thrilling & Exclusive Drama
AN
ADVENTUROUS HONEYMOON
Thursday May 2nd
OPENING DEBUT
of
THE QUIPS
purveyors of
MUSIC, MIRTH
MELODY & MYSTERIES
including
IDAHO
in a Mysterious Novelty Act.
SISTERS DEANE
Soubrettes and Dancers.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
The Genial Comique
Full Particulars in to-morrow's

CLARKE'S CIRQUE.
ALL EUROPEAN.
DHOBI TALAO.
NIGHTLY 6-30 AND 9-30
including Sundays.
The Best Riders. The Marvellous Fox Terriers.
The Funniest Clowns. The Mighty Muldoon.
The Finest Horses. The Dexterous Jugglers.
Handy, Andy, Mulligan.
The Droll Jack Point.
The Important Joseph Grimaldi.
Mulligan, the funniest fellow on earth.
Wonderful Flying Trapeze performers.
The Diving Terrier 40 feet dive.
The Imperturbable, Muldoon's Startling Crash.
Mr. A. J. W. Clarke, the best rider and jumper of the age.
The Comical Kangaroos for the first time in any Circus.
Prices from As. 8 to Rs. 4.
Children Half Price at all Performances.
CLARKE'S THE HIGH CLASS
AND THE BEST SHOW ON EARTH.
Crowded at each performance.

IMPERIAL
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Best War Pictures at present to be seen in Bombay.
"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"
2nd Chapter begins (Part 10).
German attack on Liege; retirement of Belgian Army; Trail of the Germans through Belgium.
"THE FATAL RING"
Episode 15, "The Dagger Duel."—Episode 16, "The Double Disguise."
PATHE'S GAZETTE, ETC.
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Matinee: To-day (Sunday) 3-30 and 5.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
a great Artistic Success!
MR. E. H. Du CASSE PRESENTS
"Milestones"
The famous three-generation play filmed by the Samuelson (London) Company and starring the famous artists . . .
OWEN NARES—ISOBEL ELSOM
6-45 SHARP. **TO-NIGHT ONLY** 10 SHARP.
Complete change to-morrow with Beverley Bayne and Francis X. Bushman
IN
"The Adopted Son"

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 26th:

				Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	..	4,000
,, ,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	..
,, ,,	Sales of East Indian	..	..	16
,, ,,	Imports	..	..	19,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	..	21.77
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		..	..	30.56
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		..	May / July	26.28 / 26.28
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m.		..	May / July	25.85 / 25.27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	..
May	21.26—43
June	..
July	20.55—41
Aug.	20.06—46

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
April.	20.51	
April-May.	20.53	—1
May-June.	20.45	
June-July.	20.37	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
April	22.20—1
May	21.65—4
June	21.30—6
July	20.92—4
August	20.53 + 1

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.	
April	20.92	
April-May	20.84	+31
May-June	20.76	
June-July	20.68	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, April 26th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
April	29.05	
June	28.55	Unchgd.
July	28.35	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	16.23
,, ,, Fully Good	..	16.73
,, ,, Fine	..	17.10
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	..	17.71
,, ,, Fully Good	..	18.21
,, ,, Fine	..	18.58
,, Broach Good	..	20.48
,, ,, Fully Good	..	20.73
,, ,, Fine	..	20.98
,, Scinde Good	..	16.23
,, ,, Fully Good	..	16.73
,, ,, Fine	..	17.10

(New York telegrams not received.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 26th:

	Bales.
Total Actual Export ..	Nil
,, Forwarded ..	70,000
,, Imports ..	36,000
,, Stock ..	386,000
Actual Weekly Sales ..	20,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 24th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

			Rs.
Rs. 41,000 were alloted	to Calcutta	..	1,23,000
82,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay	..	
Nil ,, ,,	to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/6.			
,, Bombay at 1/6.			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	27%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

			Rs.
Rs. 7,15,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	..	5,877,000
4,48,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay	..	
7,51,000 ,, ,,	to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.			
,, Bombay at 1/5 29/32.			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	27%	above that rate in full Rs

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 60,00,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 25th:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	61,000,000		No change.
Public Deposits ..	34,800,000	Dec.	5,200,000
Other do. ..	140,200,000	Inc.	2,000,000
Govt. Securities ..	56,700,000	Dec.	1,600,000
Other do. ..	194,800,000	Dec.	1,200,000
Notes and Gold	31,000,000	Dec.	600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	49 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	.. ..	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	.. ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	.. ..	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	.. .. ..	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	.. ..	44½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	.. ..	62½
Government Securities 3 %	.. ..	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.. ..	27.17 Unchgd.

London, April 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	49 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.		
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. ..	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	.. ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	.. ..	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	.. .. ..	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	.. ..	44½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	.. ..	62½
Government Securities 3 %	.. ..	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.. ..	27.17 Unchgd.

London, April 26th

Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	49 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	.. ..	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 mc 6	.. ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,,	.. ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	.. ..	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	.. ..	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	.. ..	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	.. ..	62½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	.. ..	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.. ..	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 24th:

3½ % 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£86½ + ½
4½ % 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£101½ Unchgd.
5% New	.. .. ..	£94½

London, April 25th:

3½ % 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£87 + ½
4½ % 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£101½ Unchgd.
5% New	.. .. ..	£95

London, April 26th.

3½ % 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£87 Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£99⅜ Ex.—1½
5% New	.. .. ..	£92½ Ex.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 24th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Nominal Afloat Value ..	600

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Calcutta, Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Apl.-May Nominal	16/6
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Apl.-May Nominal	19
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	19
Tone —Nothing doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value	3/2
Tone:—Steady	
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-JulyValue	2/5½
Tone:—Flat.	

London, April 25th:

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid ..	81

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6
Tone.—More Doing.	

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but Inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Nominal Afloat Value ..	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta. Value	595

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Nominal	16/6
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Apl.-May Nominal	19
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	19
Tone:—Nothing Doing.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid	2/5½
Tone:—Steadier.	

London, April 26th:

WHEAT:

Wheat Choice White Bombay, quoted ..	81

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6
Tone:—More Doing.	

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but Inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Nominal Afloat Value ..	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Nominal	16/6
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	16/6
Fine Whitel Java C. & F. Calcutta April-May Nominal	19
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	19

Java sugars no offers owing to the Tonnage difficulty.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value	3/2
Tone:—Steady.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July ..	2/4½
Tone:—Flat.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 29.

This morning the nominal rate for Fine Broach May was Rs. 667/68. The Marwari bazaar opened very late, and practically no business was done until Colaba when transactions were reported in Fine Broach May down to Rs. 656. The tone of the market is irregular and frequent fluctuations have occurred since Saturday. The near future is uncertain and will depend a good deal on New York advices. Closing rates were as under.

Ready cotton is dull with little enquiry. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	.. ..	,, 656/58
Fine Khamgaon Akola	,,	.. ..	,, 612/14
Fully Good Bengal	,,	.. ..	,, 490
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	.. ..	,, Nominal
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	.. ..	,, 650
,, ,, Westerns	,,	.. ..	,, 635

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 29TH APRIL, 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	600	585	530	480	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	595	580	525		,,
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat ..		630	640		,,
M.G. Nagpore ..		660	640		,,
M.G. Yeotmal ..		650			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		640			,,
M.G. Amraoti ..		640			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		635	615		,,
M.G. Khandesh ..			575		,,
M.G. Muthia ..		590	565		,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			675		,,
M.G. Broach ..	695	690	682		,,

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27th April 1918.

Cotton	9,598	bales.
Wheat	20,673	cwts.
Linseed	2,495	,,
Rape, &c.	631	,,
Gingellysseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1,295	,,
Castorseed	2,567	,,
Rice	13 782	,,
Myrabollams	310	,,
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Grass	4,791	,,
Jowar	369	,,
Maize	518	,,
Barley	658	,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th April, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	590	575	515	475	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	590	575	515	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	570	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Fair-Stapl-M.G.	..	620	600	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	690	685	677	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	580	555	..	Ready
Kadi (M.G.) Viramgam	..	..	670	..	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, April 29th 1918,—4 p.m.

		Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
		Rs. as. p.	Rs.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	—	54 0 0	7 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	—	54 0 0	7 8 0
,, Karachi Bangla	—	54 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, Cawnpore	—	7 0 0	7 6 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	—	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	7 14 0	8 4 0
,, Thin	—	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	—	82 0 0	— —
,, Gujar 75.25	—	55 0 0	— —
,, Gujar 50.50	—	54 0 0	— —
,, Black	—	50 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	—	9 0 0	9 6 0
Groundnuts	—	43 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	—	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	—	36 0 0	5 3 0
Castorseed	—	47 0 0	9 9 0

Forward:	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	7	2	3
Linseed May	8	6	3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay April 29th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	As. 15 — 7
Shapurji No. 10	,, 14 — 9
Simplex No. 10	,, 14 — 8
Edward No. 10	,, 14 — 8
Light Houses No. 6½	,, 13 — 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	294
American Dollars	279
Hongkong ,,	209½
Shanghai	294
Japan	146½
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-0.
Sovereign Rs. 17-4.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 114-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 114-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 294.
3 Months' sight France Fr. 209¾.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 294.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-12.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 142-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 91¼.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 65.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done. The market is without any new feature.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,702-8, Swadeshi 1,995, Simplex 710, Shapurji 112-8 x.d., Pearls 517-8, New Greats 285, Madhavji 1,880, Kohinoor 1,152-8, Kasturchand 1,130, Ind. Malwa 320, Ind. Bleeching 152-8, Finlay 412-8, Fazulbhoy 705, David 510, Currimbhoy 317-8, Crescent 210, Century 370, Nagpur 2,395, Bombay United 752-8, Katni ordy. 230, Katni defd. 1,145, Tata ordy. 235, Tata old defd. 1,012-8, Alcocks 740, Bombay Burma 1,075, Bombay Tramway 342-8, Bombay Steam 282-8, Tata Hydro. 1,185.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,705, Swadeshi 1,995, Simplex 710, Swan 455, Shapurji 115 xd., Pearls 515, New Greats 285, Madhavji 1,875, Kohinoor 1,170, Kasturchand 1,130, Ind. Bleeching 152-8, Ind. Malwa 312-8, Finlay 410, Fazulbhoy 707-8, David 510, Currimbhoy 315, Crescent 210, Nagpur 2,390, Bombay United 750, Bombay Dyeing 1,050, Advance 1,130, Katni ordy. 230, Tata ordy. 233-12, Tata old defd. 1,005, Alcocks 740, Bombay Steam 280, Bombay Tramway 345, Tata Hydro. 1,185.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 27th April 1918.

LIABILITIES

		Rs:
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,47,062	
,, Deposits at Branches ..	1,06,49,064	
		1,64,86,126
Other Deposits		17,21,38,032
Post Bills		6,613
Sundries		21 17,178
	Rs. ..	21,03,47,949

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	5,28,08,643
Other authorised Securities	20,65,999
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,88,44,059
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,17,73,266
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,33,24,886
Dead Stock	8,64,722
Stamps	10,545
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	4,95,302
Sundries	4,23,601
Cash	6,47,14,926
Rs. ..	21,03,47,949

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 29th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	Nil
Total up-to-date	27,44,230-8

PREMIER'S MESSAGE AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The stirring appeal addressed by the Premier to the people of India is worthy of the most serious consideration; and we have not the least doubt that it will receive a ready and hearty response when the details of the directions in which India's help is required are made known. But one thing must be borne in mind by the British authorities, and that is the great necessity of placing a little more trust, a little more confidence in the people of India than what has been done hitherto. The sons of India have proved their staunch loyalty to the British Throne on various occassions and in the present crisis India has rendered magnificent help in men, money and materials not only for the defence of the British Empire but also for protecting the interests, territories and liberties of Briton's Allies. For nearly two centuries and half in Bombay and for more than one century in other parts of India we have honoured and trusted the good British Government as our *Ma-Bap* Sarkar, and have placed implicit faith in the good intentions of our guardians. But now the period of our pupilage is over. We have grown up to the state of manhood and our good Sirkar ought to be prepared on their part to treat us as men and not as ignorant children. The Premier's message clearly shows that in his opinion we Indians have attained the status of manhood, and that is the reason why he makes a moving appeal to our manhood to be ready for the defence of India. And we are ready to respond, nay every Indian patriot must be ready to make every sacrifice for the defence of his motherland and the Empire of the freedom-loving Britishers.

There are several people in India who think that the talk about the peril to the safety of India is imaginary and that it is the devise or plea for getting more men and money from India for the western and other theatres of the European war. This is a delusion. One thing must be clearly and plainly admitted by all sections of our people, including the so-called extremists, and it is that no other sovereignty except that of England will be conducive to the attainment of our goal, that is the self-government within the Empire. And therefore any danger to the British power and supremacy is a sure danger to the safety and freedom of India. Russia is now humbled, her navy is non-existant and her strong ports like Batum are in the hands of Turks. Turkish territories are co-terminous with that of Persia. And it is not unlikely that a way may be found through and Afghanistan to cause us a serious trouble on the Northern or North-west Frontiers of India. And in that event our important ports like Karachi and Bombay will not be entirely free from the Sub-marine menace. To be forwarned is to be forearmed, and therefore we must be prepared and willing to suffer every inconvenience and sacrifice for the safety of our motherland.

Unfortunately, for more than a century the martial spirit and strength of India, and especially of the higher classes has been allowed to waste. All military career has been closed to the educated Indians and India's population has been made and averes to the military occupation. This defect in the British policy and method of Government was frequently pointed out to the authorities, but without effect. Immediately, after the declaration of the war, that is on the 11th August 1914, in a public speech (which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 13th idem) I pointed out the urgent necessity of allowing Indians to be enlisted and trained as volunteers. Subsequently, I wrote on this subject and about the aspirations and disabilities of India to her, Mr. Asquith (then Premier), Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd George; and the copies of our Empire-day proceedings also were supplied to them. Mr. Asquith sent a prompt and sympathetic reply, Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged the receipt of my letter with thanks and Mr. Lloyd George was then too busy in France. In December 1915, three of our most eminent and worthy country men, Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and Sir D. E. Wacha called the attention of the authorities from the Congress platform to the importance of this subject but hitherto beyond the formation of the little Defence Force and the granting of nine Commissions to the Indians nothing further has been done in the matter. In high quarters our people were told that the British arm is too long and too strong to afford every protection to India. And now the Clarion call comes from the Premier himself.

The proper time has now arrived for organizing a large Defence Force for India in the model of the British Territorials and for establishing in India shipbuilding yards for the construction of Cruisers, Submarine and other War vessels and also steamers for commercial purposes. And we Indians must be ready and willing to bear an additional taxa-subject and about the aspirations and disabili-We cannot permanently depend on the support and goodwill of Japan in this respect. Military career should be thrown open to the Indian youths of good and respectable families both in the Indian Army and in the Indian Navy. This will remove a serious cause of discontent in India. The policy of suspicion and distrust must give way to a policy of confidence, sympathy and encouragement, and thereby internal peace, contentment and goodwill will be secured. And this is what the Premier of England wants to secure in the case of Ireland. Will the British Cabinet treat India differently?—Yours, etc.,

P. B. JOSHI.

Bombay, April 27.

PROPOSED COTTON CLEARING HOUSE.

A meeting of the representatives of the Cotton Trades Association, Bombay Cotton Exchange, Cotton Brokers' Association, Mill Owners' Association, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association and Cotton Merchants and Muccadams' Association, was held on Monday afternoon, at the Cotton Exchange to consider the question of the establishment of a Cotton Cleaning House. Among those present were Mr. Thos. D. Moore, Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakardas, Messrs. C. N. Wadia and N. D. Saklatwala and other representatives of the various other associations concerned in the cotton trade.

The details of the meeting are not available as the same was not open to the press.

THE COTTON TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Now when the worst has come to the worst owing to the conflict between Cotton Bulls and Bears regarding settlement of Good Broach contracts, the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association are contemplating the establishment of a Clearing House System for periodical settlements which may not be possible owing to the different views of the various associations which have now sprung up, may I venture to suggest to the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton exchange entirely to do away with the contracts of Good Broach Cotton which are more made for the purpose of speculation than actual bona fides, and to confirm forward contracts for Fine Broach only for delivery, say from 15th of April to 25th of May. By doing so a fair amount of Broach Cotton may arrive in the Bombay market before 25th May, whatever be the difficulty of shortage of Railway wagons and some interested Bull Operator or a Bull Clique may not have any reason to presume that the cotton contracted for is not available in the market for tender on the due date and hence prices must go high.

Is Good Broach Cotton of any admirable stuff and of utmost necessity to the local consumer or an exporter that so much importance is given to this produce?—Yours, etc.,

D. C. B.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr. ..	29.745 Inches
Temperature of Air ..	83.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.9 ,,
Dew Point ..	76.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.775 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	3.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	89.0 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	78.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	WNW, SE, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	100 Miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Temperature is above normal in the north Punjab both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are in defect at Jhansi. Day temperature is locally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. In Rajputana humidity is above normal in the west and below it in the east. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect at Surat and Neemuch. Night temperature is locally below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is below the average at Akola and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan and are moderately clouded in east Hyderabad. Humidity continues in defect in the northern half of the division and in excess in the southern districts. Day temperature is locally above normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred in Ceylon and Mysore, Colombo reporting 0.62in. of rain. Conditions are unsettled in the extreme north, in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Thunderstorms are again likely in the southern half of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 29th of April, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (28th April) ..	88.2	71.0	64	..	6.18	—4.76
Jask ..	89.4	75.0	83	..	8.06	+3.99
Do. (th April) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th April) ..	91.7	80.2	80	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	107.8	76.0	38	..	3.05	+1.35
Rawalpindi ..	98.1	67.8	43	..	19.66	+9.62
Lahore ..	105.1	73.3	40	..	4.25	+0.50
Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	104.6	80.0	23	..	1.20	—1.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	100.7	73.1	30	..	0.76	—1.77
Jhansi ..	109.9	75.2	24	..	0.27	—1.68
Cawnpore ..	107.8	75.5	30	..	0.66	—1.56
Allahabad ..	107.9	74.6	29	..	0.42	—1.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	112.5	75.8	34	..	1.14	—0.11
Karachi ..	88.0	75.5	85	..	1.54	—0.05
Ajmer ..	102.8	72.6	26	..	0.25	—1.23
Jaipore ..	106.5	76.4	18	..	0.34	—1.29
Kotah ..	108.6	77.0	14	..	0.10	—1.19
Mount Abu ..	88.2	68.4	24	..	0.12	—1.24
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	101.0	74.9	67	..	0.15	—0.38
Dwarka ..	85.6	78.7	87	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval ..	82.9	74.1	90	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot ..	105.0	67.5	60	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para ..	106.8	72.8	61	..	0	—0.69
Surat ..	100.1	74.1	47	..	0	—0.38
Ahmedabad ..	108.0	73.9	57	..	0	—0.42
Deesa ..	107.0	70.9	62	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch ..	104.9	73.6	15	..	0.06	—0.86
Indore ..	105.1	71.7	53	..	0.21	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	103.0	71.1	29	..	1.30	—1.55
Saugor ..	102.6	76.6	15	..	0.14	—2.47
Hoshangabad ..	107.9	74.0	21	..	0.37	—1.54
Khandwa ..	108.3	75.3	32	..	0.04	—1.26
Akola ..	108.5	72.4	23	..	0.27	—1.94
Amraoti ..	107.8	76.7	11	..	0.16	—2.14
Nagpur ..	108.4	73.4	22	..	0.40	—2.65
Chanda ..	105.5	78.0	35	..	0.37	—3.05
Raipur ..	104.9	76.2	26	..	1.19	—1.65
KONKAN—						

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

H. E. the Governor lays the foundation stone of a New Seamen's Institute, Nicol Road, Fort, 5-15 p.m.
Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.
Planet Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Tata Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 2.

University Examination Results: Preliminary Scientific and B.Sc. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 5.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 4th May 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Cirque, at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "Special Vaudevilles."
Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY (I. D. F.)

BOMBAY, April 29.

Part I.

Orderly Officer for next week:—Lieutenant Wilkinson.

Compulsory parades at Colaba.

Monday and Tuesday, 7-15 a.m.—Musketry for all N. C. O's and men who have not completed their musketry owing to being on duty, sick, or leave. Officers not on Gunnery Course or on Mahaluxmi Duty. Revolver practice.

Compulsory parades at Mahaluxmi.

Monday, 7-15 a.m.—No. 10 Company practice for Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield. (2 hours).

Tuesday, 7-15 a.m.—No. 11 Company practice for Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield (2 hours)

Compulsory parades at Headquarters.

Friday, 7-15 a.m.—The Corps will parade (the term Corps means every member who has been enrolled in the Corps). (2 hours) men over 41 (1 hour).

SPECIALISTS.

They will parade with their Companies.

CADETS.

Will parade with their Companies.

BAND.

Will parade for practice on Monday at 7-15 a.m. and with the Corps on Friday at Headquarters.

NOTICES.

There will be a general meeting of the Corps on Thursday at 7 p.m., for the purpose of forming a Rifle Association. All members of the Corps not on duty to attend.

The following are hereby detailed for one week's duty commencing 7 a.m. Saturday 4-5-18. They will parade at Headquarters "No Further Orders will be issued nor Exemptions Granted." Men who report sick and are not admitted into Hospital, who are warned for duty will parade as ordered and attend at Cumballa Hospital for treatment.

Sergt. Petch, Cpl. Bazley, Grs. Acott, Rebello, Boyd, Clifford, Clements, Delanay R.A., Daves C.W., Simons, Ferns, Gibson P.J., Lynch, Leo-Welch, Payne, Parks, Raymond, Robinson J., Silly, Hennin J.B., Ashton, and Alves.

Officers Commanding Companies should ensure that no leave is recommended unless date of next duty is entered on the application.

BOARD.

An Audit Board of accounts will assemble at Headquarters on Friday 3-5-18 at such time as the President may appoint

Major Sowerby, Captain Royal, Lieut. Cartland.

P. H. RETALLACK, Major.
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group, Garrison Artillery, (I.D.F.).

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Battn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th Battn., G. I. P. Railway Bn: will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Michell, Band Master, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Mahadi Alli of Madras will deliver a lecture on "The Educational Ideals of Students" to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the Anjuman Isam Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay. The Hon. Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, C.I.E., will preside.

RS. 480 FOR ABSENCE AT DINNER.

Moosaji Alibhai, a Borah, residing in Doctor Street, reports that he, his wife and family went to a caste dinner on Saturday, and on his return home two hours later, he found that his house was broken into and ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 480 stolen.

A FRUIT SELLER ROBBED.

Ebrahim Joosub, a dealer in fruits, reports that four persons, dressed like Banias, came to his godown in Bapu Khote Street on Saturday last and purchased a dozen mangoes each. After they had left, the complainant missed from a nail his coat, in the pocket of which were a gold chain, gold buttons and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 450.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and eight deaths occurred from plague on Monday, Dhobi Talao and Bhuleshwar, reporting one attack each, Umarkhadi, and Chowpati, each one attack and one death, Kumbharwada, two attacks and two deaths and Hospitals, four deaths. Twenty attacks and eight deaths were reported from small-pox and the total number of deaths during the day came to 139 while it was 97 on the corresponding day of last year and 89 of 1916.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ANOTHER EJECTMENT SUIT.

TENANT OF PETIT TRUST CHAWLS GIVEN EXTENSION OF TIME.

1. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., 2. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart., 3 Merwanji Mancherji Cama, 4. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, and 5. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, all Trustees of the Nusserwanji M. Petit Charity Funds. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Jamshedji Merwanji Karai.....Defendant.

(*Before His Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria, 3rd Judge*).

In this suit, the plaintiffs are the trustees of the Nusserwanji M. Petit Charity Funds, and they sought by the suit to eject the defendant from two rooms in one of the Petit Trust chawls, in Block No. 5, at Balaram Street, Grant Road, on the ground that his tenancy had been determined by notices given on 30th November 1917, 30th January 1918, and 27th March 1918.

Mr. Ardeshir S. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Indarnarayen Brijmohanlal appeared for the defendant.

For the plaintiffs it was urged that since leaving Sir Dinshaw's service the defendant did brick business with his father-in-law and was now in better circumstances, and that sufficient time had been given to vacate since 30th November 1917. The Trustees under the Trust Deed had full discretion to decide who was the fit object of charity and they did not think that he should be allowed any more the benefit of these rooms on the nominal rent of Rs. 6 especially as there were numerous applicants for the premises.

For the defence it was contended that under section 9 of the new Rent Act the defendant could not be ordered to vacate, as he was regularly paying the rent per mensem. It was further pointed out that the notices to quit were signed by the Secretary and not the Trustees themselves. The defendant was for about ten years in the service of Sir Dinshaw Petit working as household manager, and besides other work was purchasing supplies in the market. He was drawing Rs. 35 per mensem, and as he did not get any increment for about six years past, and as he sometimes, for bringing supplies, had to pay gharry hire out of his own pocket out of the Rs. 35 that he got, he asked for an increase, as with the paltry sum left with him, after paying such gharry hire and the rent of Rs. it was impossible for him to maintain his wife, one son and five daughters two of whom were grown up. He was, therefore, obliged to resign from the 1st December, and immediately afterwards he received a notice dated 30th November 1917 signed by the Secretary of the N. M. Petit Charity Funds to vacate by the end of December last. This was followed by two more notices. The defendant said he was out of employment ever since he left the service, and flatly denied that he did any business in bricks with any one. When Sir Dinshaw had asked the defendant once at the former's bungalow what work the defendant would do if he left Sir Dinshaw's service, he had replied that he intended to do some brick work, but he actually did no such work. The defendant had three or four days ago joined a workshop on probation, and lived on loans and help from relations and friends.

Considering that the defendant was paying only a nominal rent and other circumstances, the Court gave the defendant time to vacate till 30th November 1918.

ALLEGED BELABOURING OF COACHMAN.

SEQUEL TO A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Rathor Ramdin, a coachman in the service of Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam, dropped his master's "mehta" at the Grant Road tram terminus on Saturday last, and was turning the carriage round to go along Lamington Road towards Chowpatti, when he knocked down a woman named Bhimabai. Passers-by shouted out to him to stop, but as he whipped his horse and tried to get away, they gave chase. Rathor however went on driving, and near the Lamington Road Police Station, P. C. 2420C. rushed forward and caught hold of the reins, but was knocked head over heels on account of the great speed at which the horse was travelling. More townsmen then joined in the chase, and one of them got into the carriage through the opening at the back and pulled up the horse and, it is alleged, started belabouring the coachman, in which it is further alleged, other people also joined. Seeing the coachman bleeding from the nose, the man, who had pulled up the horse, disappeared.

THEFT AND RECEIPT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Khan charged Visram Ramchunder with theft as a servant of a gold ring, set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 300, belonging to his master Balwant Singh, and Mani Tukaram with dishonestly receiving and retaining the property knowing it to have been stolen. Mr Reuben Solomon defended the second accused. The accused were convicted. The first accused, who had five previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 4 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Shivram Chandoo with the theft yesterday of jewellery and clothes valued at Rs. 90 from the shop of Damodar Kalyanji at C. P. Tank Road, while the latter was out on the road watching a marriage-procession. On the complainant turning round he saw the accused running away with the articles which he had wrapped in his own handkerchief. The complainant chased the accused shouting "thief, thief," when a policeman arrested the latter.

The accused who had two previous convictions was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO NEIGHBOURS VICTIMISED.

Bhagwandas Runchhordas, a Hindu, residing on the third floor of his house in 1st Bhoiwada, erports that on Sunday morning he was awakened by shouts of "thief" raised by the female members of his family. He then learnt that in trying to remove a gold necklace from his sister-in-law, the thief had awakened her, and she gave the alarm, when she and the other women saw two persons make for the window, from which they made good their escape by climbing down a tree which is quite close to the window. Ornaments of the value of Rs. 292 were found missing from the persons of two other members of the family. The cries, raised by the women, awakened a neighbour named Baijnath Motilal, who then found his coat containing gold studs, a gold watch and a pair of links valued at 124, missing.

PRICES OF KEROSINE OIL.

The following Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary dated the 27th April has been issued:—In modification of Government Notification No. 775-C P., dated 24th April 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the prices of the following brands of kerosine oil as shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Standard Oil Company's.			
Snow Flake Brand 150deg. per case of two tins	9	13	0
Chester Brand 150deg. per case of two tins	9	8	0
Burma Oil Company's.			
Chukker Brand 125deg. per two tins	6	10	0

CONTROL OF KEROSINE OIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While acknowledging gratefully the immense benefit derived by the public through the appointment of committees meant for controlling prices of foodstuff, etc., in different wards of the city, it is a matter of great regret to note that loss to a certain extent is suffered by the mill-hand population of Parel village and its surroundings, owing to the lack of sincerity in work by some members of the Committee in F Ward. For many days past, people did not get Chuccur Chap Kerosine Oil, though the selling price at ans. 2 per bottle was notified by the controller. People were through necessity obliged to purchase red inferior oil of the Saraswati Brand at ans. 2 per bottle. As it happened, after a lapse of nearly two weeks, three carts full of white oil passed yesterday through the village. More than a dozen Bania Shopkeepers of the village purchased the whole lot at Rs. 2-9 per tin of 4 gallons, purely with an object of making a good deal of profit, and did actually make a retail sale at ans. 2-6 per bottle, in some cases, even at ans. 3 per bottle. Two cases of this type were brought to the notice of the Police.

Mr. Ganpatrao Purshottam Parelker a permanent resident of the village is a member of the Committee. He does not seem to take any interest in keeping the profiteering business in check. Illiterate people cannot know who he is, and as such, it is difficult for them to take the complaints to him. As he has accepted the membership of the Committee, it is his bounden duty to visit each and every shop in his locality and keep a constant watch over the nefarious profiteering business of the shopkeepers. Or else, the authorities should appoint one, who would be willing to sacrifice time in the interest of public welfare, without any idea of lowering his dignity.

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel, April 27.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly extend the hospitality of the columns of your esteemed paper which has been doing immense service to the country to oblige the poor residents of Bandra.

The kerosine oil, you know, can be had at Rs. 2-8 a tin which contains 24 bottles. Now, in spite of the nonscarcity of the oil, here (in Bandra) only three bottles are given at a time for which the agent (kerosine) charges 6 annas to the poor customer and thus extorts an anna more from the poor customer in these hard times. Can any of your readers explain me the cause and the place where to complain?—Yours, etc.

A CUSTOMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly oblige me by giving publicity to the following in your most esteemed and valuable paper?

For the last several days there has been a great cry regarding the sale of kerosine oil in this city. The Controller, having fixed the maximum price, the kerosine dealers have been debarred from demanding any higher price. The public to all appearances felt a little relief for a few days, but now they have adopted an ingenious method of disposing of oil of very inferior quality; that is to say, one is not given the pure white bulk oil of any brand unless and until he buys an equal quantity of red kerosine oil which is of a very inferior quality and totally unsuitable for use. This means that in order to buy white oil, one must compulsorily buy red oil to no purpose. This is the case which many people have been experiencing and which I myself had the misfortune to meet with last evening, and regarding which a complaint has been lodged by me at the Lamington Road Police Station. I am waiting to see what it results in. May I in the meantime appeal through your columns to the authorities to take immediate steps to put a stop to this unfair, illegal and harassing practice in order to relieve the distress of the public and to save trouble and annoyance which it causes?—Yours, etc.,

M. D. KAPADIA.

Kandawadi, April 29, 1918.

HOUSE RENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you oblige by giving some space in your esteemed paper to the following lines and draw the attention of the Controller of House Rent regarding the rent in and about Khhara Talao, the people of which locality being illiterate are often oppressed by the landlords. A further addition of Rs. 2/8 has been made to the rent of the shops in the Chore Bazar from this month, and the poor shop-keepers have had to accept the increase on account of their business. I hope the Controller will make search about these facts and oblige. The phamphlets will not do any good to these people as they are already illiterate.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

Dated, 26th April, 1918.

RENT OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I, through the valuable columns of your paper, bring to the notice of the public the great hardship that we poor tenants of the Improvement Trust Chawls are put to?

You are aware, sir, that generally the rents of all buildings are collected in the subsequent month, but this is not the practice here. Our Rent-collectors are very keen on collecting the rents before the month elapses. If any holidays intervene, they demand it even earlier, and, like the parrawallas, do not quit the door before the same is paid.

The tenants of the Trust Chawls are almost all poor people who cannot afford to pay the rent in advance as they themselves do not get their wages before the month is over.

I trust that this will catch the eye of the authorities and facilitate matters for the poor tenants of the above chawls who will feel deeply grateful for the sympathy thus shown towards them.—Yours, etc.,

"TENANT."

April 26.

'PROFITEERING ON ICE.'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last night I had occasion to send out for one anna's worth of ice, which when brought would not have cooled an ordinary sized tumbler of water. Thinking I was being swindled, I myself went to an Irani shop in Nesbit Road and asked for the same value of ice. I was handed a piece about the size of a cricket ball. I refused this. From here I went to two other shops at Mazagon Tram Terminus and to my disgust found none for sale. One of the Iranis told me that the Ice Factory in the Grove at Mazagon had the stock, but would not sell. He requested me to go there. I did. On coming to that place I found quite a number of natives sitting about in the small office room and asked for 2lbs. of ice. Another sitting at a table with only a Dhothi on spoke in vernacular to another man close to him and then in a most important attitude, flourishing his left hand about vigorously, replied in English 'Two annas a pound, take it if you want.' This barefaced profiteering staggered me. Anyway I replied that the Defence of India Act should be applied to that Factory, as it was scandalous to place the public like this and at the same time mentioned that he would hear further from the Superintendent of Police concerned. I left, but apparently he thought better and sent a coolie after me. I was eventually given a big lump of ice, without even being weighed, and I handed over two nickles in payment, but had one returned. Now Sir if a glaring case of profiteering like this does not catch the eyes of the authorities concerned, I really don't know how the public, the poor in particular, are going to fare during this hot weather should illness crop up in a family and large quantities are needed. Surely prices can be regulated.

"MAZAGONITE."

27-4-18.

FOOD PRICES COMMITTEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with the greatest reluctance that I crave your hospitality of granting me a corner of your much appreciated and independent paper to ventilate my grievances towards the indifference on the part of one of the Wards Food Prices Committees appointed under the benign Government of H. E. Lord Willingdon to be in immediate touch with the people in this city of Bombay and to hear complaints which would ordinarily be addressed to them in regard to prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life. It is with that belief I made on the 1st of current month a complaint in writing, signed by myself and 15 others, my neighbours, to the Chairman of E. Ward Committee against the retail dealers in firewood of the locality in which I live that they were not disposed to sell the firewood at the prices notified by the Controller of Prices from time to time, but to my great disappointment no reply is yet forthcoming from them. Further I reported the matter to the Controller who also has taken no notice of it although a further reminder was sent to him of which there is neither a reply nor an acknowledgment of receipt. I now beg to appeal to you, Sir, as you have always taken and still take a keen interest in the affairs of the poor and middle class of people to use your mighty pen in asking the authorities concerned what is their object in issuing the weekly notifications fixing the prices of different articles if they do not take notice of the complaints made.—Yours, etc.,

F. X. H.

Byculla, April 24.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a brief space for a few lines in your widespread paper? It is common fact that tramway passengers, ladies in particular, have to undergo a great trouble in the evening owing to the lack of tram-cars as also to the congestion due to the extension of the Dadar line. Something must be done to lessen, if not entirely to get rid of, the said trouble. May I humbly suggest the Directors of the Company to cancel some of the stations e.g., a tram-car bound for Museum West, starting from the J. J. Hospital should only stop at the Sandhurst Road Station and thence to Pydhonie Junction leaving out all the intermediate stations. The advantage will be twofold. Time which is considered to be money in the present century will be much saved and also a lot of passengers can get up and down the tram-car at the same time. Besides, there will be a rapid run in the tram-cars.—Yours, etc.,

HOMI R. MISTRY.

THE MAILS.

The Indian mails with the dates of and up to the 14th March, (Bombay), were delivered in London, on the 25th instant.

HOW SOLDIERS BANISH ANY BAD FOOT TORTURES.

Harry Lauder's practical help to the boys in the trenches.

The "Bombay Chronicle" 's readers suffering from various painful foot troubles, such as aching, tenderness, callouses, corns, etc., may be interested to learn what soldiers do for these, also to stop rheumatic pains in a few minutes, or relieve muscular soreness and stiff joints. They simply rest the feet in hot water containing about a tablespoonful of an ordinary saltrates compound, concerning which Harry Lauder recently said:

Photo.] [Hana:

Harry Lauder

"Hearing Reudel Bath Saltrates mentioned as being a likely comfort for the boys in the trenches, and knowing from personal experience that it is excellent, I have sent out several packages, which have been much appreciated."

Sergt. C. S. Turner, of the R.A.M.C., wrote: "I could hardly credit the evidence of my own eyes when I saw what this remarkable natural curative water had done for 'trench foot' corns, and other very serious foot afflictions." Corp. T. S. Wilburn, also of the R.A.M.C., wrote: "For rheumatic pains I have found this medical saltrated water marvellously effective."

NOTE.—Reudel Bath Saltrates should not be confused with ordinary patent medicines, ointments, etc. It is a well-known standard compound, exactly reproducing the curative constituents of famous natural medicinal springs, and forms similar highly medicated and oxygenated water. All chemists keep this fragrant and refreshing toilet preparation ready put up in convenient half-pound packets at very reasonable cost.

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SIR HARKISONDAS HOSPITAL.

OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

SCHEME OF MEDICAL RELIEF FOR HINDUS.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon performed yesterday the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital at New Churney Road, Bombay. There was a large company present, including the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta, Mrs. Navalbai Tulsidas Vundravundas, Mr. Toolsidas Tribhovandas, Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai, Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailor, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Mulji Barbhaya, Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy, and others. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were on arrival received by Mrs. Navalbai Tulsidas Vundravundas, Mr. Toolsidas Tribhovandas, Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta, Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai and Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas, the Trustees of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Charity, and by Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES WELCOMED.

Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas, one of the Trustees, in welcoming their Excellencies said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

On behalf of the Trustees of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Charity, I have the honour to extend to your Excellencies a most cordial welcome to this important function of today and to tender you our warmest thanks for so graciously consenting to lay the Corner-Stone of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital. I also beg to express our intense delight at the recovery of his Excellency Lord Willingdon from the somewhat serious accident that befell him some time ago and it is our sincere wish and earnest prayer that he may soon be completely restored to his former health and vigour.

Your Excellencies' presence on this auspicious occasion gives one more proof of your incessant anxiety to lend your personal support to every movement calculated to promote the general welfare of the people.

Amongst the several matters of public welfare for which my late lamented uncle, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, exerted during the major portion of his life, the question of providing adequate medical relief to the people of Bombay had engaged his close and earnest attention; and it is not perhaps known that it was mainly through his exertions that his revered partner, the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee and his esteemed friend, Mr. George Kittredge—whose death was announced only a few weeks ago—were able to start that most benevolent scheme to provide female medical aid for the women of India and as the result of their labours the first lady doctor to arrive in Bombay was Mrs. Peechy Phipson, so well known to the older generation and subsequently the Fund bearing the name of the Countess of Dufferin, the then Vicereine of India, was established. A couple of years after this, Sir Harkisondas jointly with my grandmother, my father and his uncle, the late Seth Vurjeewandas Madhavdas, gave a sum of a lakh of rupees to the Government of Bombay during the Governorship of Lord Reay for founding a hospital for women and children, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining the site selected for it, the project fell through. Subsequently, however, he was able to offer on behalf of his mother, brother and himself a sum of a lakh of rupees to the Government of Bombay for a lunatic asylum, which is situated at Navapada near Thana and bears the name of my grandfather Seth Narotamdas Madhavdas. He also gave a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the University of Bombay for founding in the name of Lady Reay, a Gold Medal to be awarded to a female candidate passing the L.M.&S. examination with the highest number of marks. He also founded a cottage in the name of his late daughter Bai Jeevkoverbai in the sanitarium for women established at Nasik by Mrs. Peechy Phipson. All these showed his intense zeal for the cause of providing such medical relief as was possible to the suffering humanity and it culminated in bequeathing by his will to charity his Mansion at Pedder Road, preferably for starting a hospital for the benefit of the upper and middle class Hindus who at present have to undergo great hardships for the want of such a hospital. This handsome bequest could not, however, be utilized for the purpose suggested for want of sufficient funds, but thanks to the princely bequest of Lady Mankorebai that with its aid, we have now been able to secure this fine site for the hospital; and I fervently hope that the corner-stone that your Excellency is about to lay may be so blessed that the edifice that will be raised over it may be of great use in supplying one of the pressing wants of our people.

I now once again beg to thank your Excellencies for your extreme kindness in taking the trouble of coming amongst us this afternoon, and I also beg to accord to you, all Ladies and Gentlemen, our best thanks for your so kindly responding to our invitation.

HISTORY OF THE SCHEME.

In giving an outline of the Scheme Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai, one of the Trustees of the hospital said:—The late Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas took a keen interest in all schemes for affording medical relief to the suffering portion of the general public—a relief which is a crying necessity in this country. In particular, Sir Harkisondas was aware of the great hardship that the upper and middle classes of the Hindu community have to undergo for want of a suitable hospital where they could remove themselves, or those dependent on them and obtain the necessary medical aid and advice. It is well known how insanitary are the conditions that often exist in the residences of many an ordinary upper and lower middle class Hindu family, how great, if not entire, is the lack of quiet and proper nursing in such homes, and what severe privations such families have to endure as the result of a single but prolonged illness. Fully alive to the urgency of the problem of providing relief for such cases. Sir Harkisondas by his will dated 7th March, 1908, gave away his palatial residence called the Narotamdas Mansion, situate at Pedder Road, in charity, preferably for the purpose of establishment therein, if possible, a Hindu Hospital in his name for the benefit of the upper and middle class Hindus, if the public so desired it, and came forward with the funds necessary to maintain such hospital. Sir Harkisondas died in November, 1908. At his death the only property available for the purpose of founding the proposed hospital was the said Narotamdas Mansion which however, did not fetch any higher offer than that of Rs. 2 lakhs. By itself the sum was hopelessly small for the purpose of founding a hospital. The Trustees of Sir Harkisondas, however, set themselves to work to invite public co-operation, and meetings of influential and wealthy persons were convened for that purpose. Before, however, any substantial progress could be made, the Trustees of Sir Harkisondas suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their valued and revered co-trustee, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, who died on 20th July 1909, only about nine months after the death of his elder Sir Harkisondas. After the death of Mr. Bhagwandas, the surviving Trustees of Sir Harkisondas having realised that it was a hopeless task to try to start a hospital with only the Pedder Road bungalow in their hands, began considering various schemes for utilising the bungalow for some other charity most calculated to perpetuate the memomy of the late Sir Harkisondas. Meanwhile unfortunately, Mr. Shamrao Atmaram, another Trustee, died in October 1912. In January 1914, Lady Mankorebai died to the great sorrow of the surviving Trustees, whose lasting regret it will always be, that they lost several of their co-trustees before they were able to establish the charity.

By her will, dated, 7th November, 1909, the late Lady Mankorebai directed that the residue of her estate comprising practically the whole of it should be dedicated in the name of Sir Harkisondas to the charity made by him with the only reservation that as to a sum of rupees one lakh her name was to be perpetuated in the charity to be established. The residue has now been ascertained to amount to approximately rupees three lakhs fifty thousand.

A HANDSOME BEQUEST.

This handsome bequest by the late Lady Mankorebai altered the whole aspect of the question. The Trustees now felt it would be a dereliction of duty on their part, if in spite of this gift they allowed the idea of starting a hospital to fall to the ground. The Trustees accordingly set about making their plans for the starting of a hospital in the Narotamdas Mansion itself with the donation left by Lady Mankorebai forming the nucleus of the fund for meeting the preliminary and recurring expenses. The Trustees were, however, confronted with a formidable difficulty in the shape of an opposition by the residents of Pedder Road, who threatened to institute proceedings in the High Court for an injunction to restrain the Trustees from establishing the hospital in the Narotamdas Mansion. Further, with that end in view they asked the Municipal Commissioner to intervene and refuse the Trustees license under Section 394 of the Municipal Act. Correspondence started in October, 1914, between the Trustees, the owners of the neighbouring properties in Pedder Road, and the Municipal Commissioner. It was the very earnest desire of the Trustees to start the hospital in the Narotamdas Mansion itself as the value of that property was far above its market price, and on sentimental ground also it was desirable that the bungalow should rather be used for the purposes of Sir Harkisondas' Hospital than be sold to an outsider. The Trustees, therefore, obtained legal advice as to their rights, got estimates as to costs prepared for the alteration of the bungalow from a residential place into a hospital building, and plans made after consultation with leading members of the medical profession like Dr. Dalal, and Dr. J. N. Mehta, and took every possible means of satisfying the Municipal Commissioner that there was no objection to the location of a hospital in the Narotamdas Mansion, but to the great regret of the Trustees, though they had every hope of obtaining the license from the Municipal Commissioner, it was ultimately refused to them on 15th September, 1916.

As a result of this refusal the Trustees were compelled, when practically all their plans for starting a hospital in the Narotamdas Mansion were complete, to abandon that idea, and very reluctantly to sell the bungalow. On 10th February, 1917, the bungalow was sold for the net price of Rs. 2,45,000. it being the highest price ever offered to the Trustees. Though the bungalow was sold, the Trustees had to meet the serious difficulty of securing a suitable site for the hospital. The Trustees personally inspected practically all the available large piece of land and buildings suitable for hospital purposes occupying a central position in the city, but there was not a single site which could meet with the unanimous approval of the Trustees. The site was either too costly or unsuitable. The Trustees could have got a site further north but they were afraid that the class of people for whose benefit the hospital was intended, would not take ready advantage of the hospital if it was located in a distant place.

THE SITE.

Ultimately on 16th August 1917, after much trouble, the Trustees were able to secure plots the present plots, being plots Nos. 51-42-53 of the Sandhurst Road West scheme of the Improvement Trust. These plots admeasure 4,272 square yards and have a frontage of 270 feet on the Charni Road side. They have been acquired for the average price of Rs. 57 per square yard. The hospital plan shows shops in its front. These have been placed there for purposes of revenue. The funds of the hospital being limited and estimated to be capable of maintaining about 15 free beds only, the first thing that the Trustees had to think about was how to meet the ground rent payable to the Improvement Trust, which amounts every month to about Rs. 800. To meet this rent the Trustees determined to have shops in the front, and either a motor garage or a photographic studio at the right hand side of the hospital. The shops, if and when the funds of the hospital permit it, will be turned into an out-patient department. There is one advantage that results from the shops being placed in their present position and that is the prevention of noise and dust from the road. There will be eighteen shops, which are estimated to bring about Rs. 630 for rent and the garage will bring about Rs. 120 per month.

STORY OF SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta then formally requesting her Excellency to perform the ceremony said:

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I now, on behalf of my colleagues, have the very high honour of requesting your Excellency graciously to perform the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital and while doing so you will please pardon me if I divert a little, as I cannot resist the temptation of giving you in brief the circumstances in which, it is said, the first hospital in Bombay was started. In the early days of this city, we had only a charitable dispensary in a hired building, maintained partly by Government and partly by voluntary contributions from some of our wealthy citizens, and the first Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy used to contribute Rs. 1,000 annually towards the maintenance of that dispensary. After a lapse of some years, when the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Physician of the dispensary were on their annual visit to the worthy Baronet for his contribution, he put down in the subscription book the amount of his contribution, viz., Rs. 1,000. Thereupon the Physician remarked that if the worthy Baronet would give a contribution of Rs. 10,000 he would persuade Government to give an equal amount and they would have a building of their own and the dispensary would bear the name of the Baronet. On hearing the proposal, the generous Baronet, without a moment's thought, added one cypher to the figure of Rs. 1,000 that he had already put down against his name. Elated by this prompt compliance with his request, the Physician taking aside the Secretary, told him that if the Baronet gave Rs. 1,00,000 he would see that Government gave an equal amount and they would have a hospital which was greatly needed in Bombay. The Secretary looked askance at the proposal and remarked that the Baronet had a moment before contributed Rs. 10,000 and it was too much to ask him to give Rs. 1,00,000 all at once. The Physician, however, said that there would be nothing lost in submitting the proposal to him. The Secretary thereupon approached the Baronet with some diffidence and respectfully laid before him the request of the Physician, when the Baronet, after inquiring whether Government would give an equal amount for the hospital if he contributed Rs. 1,00,000 and on being assured that it would, quietly added one more cypher, to the figure of Rs. 10,000; and thus it was that the first hospital of Bombay bearing the honoured name of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy came into existence, and it stands to-day as the most worthy monument of the ever responsive and generous heart of the first Parsi Baronet who has been acknowledged to be the greatest benefactor of Bombay in those times. Since then, a number of hospitals have been started for the various classes of the vast cosmopolitan population of this city and with the spread of education and enlightenment, the want of a hospital for the Hindu community has been felt since a long time past, and it is indeed a matter of great gratification to us all that with the aid of the bequest of my late father-in-law, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, supplemented by the princely donation given—with that devotion characteristic of Hindu ladies especially—by my late mother-in-law, Lady Mankorebai, we have at last been able to inaugurate to-day the commencement of an institution for supplying to some extent that great want of our community. The advantages of this hospital, when established, will, I am sure, be deeply appreciated by our people as time rolls on, and then it will be that the names of Sir Harkisondas and Lady Mankorebai,—the first founders of a hospital for the benefit of our community—will be remembered with gratitude for generations to come.

I now formally beg to request your Excellency to lay the Corner-Stone of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, and in doing so, I hope you will all cordially join with me in fervently praying to God to so bless the institution that it may fulfil its noble mission and may render necessary medical relief to many an ailing person.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

Her Excellency, accompanied by the Trustees, then proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the Corner-Stone and declared amidst cheers the stone well and truly laid. A silver Trowel and a silver Mallet with a suitable inscription and enclosed in a case were then presented to her Excellency by the Trustees as a souvenir of the occasion. The Trustees then presented to her Excellency, Mr. A. L. Colaco, who has designed the hospital buildings. Her Excellency then inspected the plans and expressed herself greatly pleased with them.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REMARKS.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, then addressing the assembly, said he saw on the programme of the course of that afternoon's proceedings that Lady Willingdon was to make a speech, but all husbands, he was sure, would agree that when they arrived there on any occasion under their wives' orders and were ordered to do a particular thing, they had to do it. (Laughter). He was there standing before them in the place of Lady Willingdon. He was asked some weeks ago if he would lay that beautiful foundation-stone, but owing to an accident, of which they were all very well aware, he was unable to give a definite answer, and they were fortunate in getting Lady Willingdon to consent to perform the ceremony. He could say on her behalf and on his own that they were delighted to be once more in Bombay to help some worthy purpose or some good object, which was the gift of one of those many charitable people who were always caring for the welfare of their own particular community. It gave him peculiar pleasure, for he stood before the Kapole Nivas which he thought was the first public action he undertook after he had been appointed Governor of the Province of Bombay. He sincerely hoped that this hospital, when it was built, would give as useful and as effective a help to the poor of the Hindu community as that which he believed to be a most successful enterprise. Mr. Gordhandas had referred in his speech to the fact that they were living owing to this tremendous war in very grave times, but at the same time he had made the remark—with which he (his Excellency) cordially agreed—that he was confident, as he (his Excellency) had always been confident, that right would eventually prevail over wrong. (Cheers). To some of them these years had been years of extreme strain and extreme anxiety. For the Governor of the Province he (his Excellency) might assure them that he had no light load on his shoulders. In fact they sometime became obsessed with war matter, and therefore he thought it was a very good thing at times for those, who had some responsibility in these days, to realise that there were domestic matters still going on and to come to a gathering of this sort for the object of the benefit of the great population of this city. Mr. Gordhandas had also made a remark which had appealed to his Excellency.

LADY WILLINGDON'S SYMPATHY.

He had referred in most kindly terms to the efforts which Lady Willingdon had always made to improve the condition of the poor classes of this city. His Excellency thanked him for those remarks and asked to be allowed to say that he cordially endorsed those remarks. He (his Excellency) could say after five years of strenuous labour that no man had a better helpmate than the Governor of Bombay had in Lady Willingdon. (Cheers). Perhaps what appealed to her Excellency and himself more than almost anything else in their particular course of administration had been the intense desire to see all the poorer people in Bombay living happier, more comfortable and more prosperous lives. (Cheers). Her Excellency and he had done something towards it, but they realised indeed how small that something was. The proposition was a colossal one and it rested on all the citizens of this city to take their share and do their part until they made the city of Bombay really the Queen of Asia. (Cheers). On Lady Willingdon's behalf he thanked them most sincerely for having invited her to come there that afternoon and he assured them that she appreciated it because she was always interested—and they knew that she had always shown interest—in all matters of social reform. (Cheers). He was sure they realised how necessary medical relief was. The Trustees of this gift had made up their minds that for a particular community at least something should be done of a substantial character to make medical relief a really effective matter and it was to both of them a real satisfaction to come there and to do honour to the memory of one who was always a very generous citizen and who always gave so readily, and to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of a worthy citizen and his wife. He (his Excellency) sincerely trusted that in years to come this building would prove a very useful building to the Hindu community and a worthy memorial of that gentleman and his wife who were always helping that community. (Cheers).

DONATIONS ANNOUNCED.

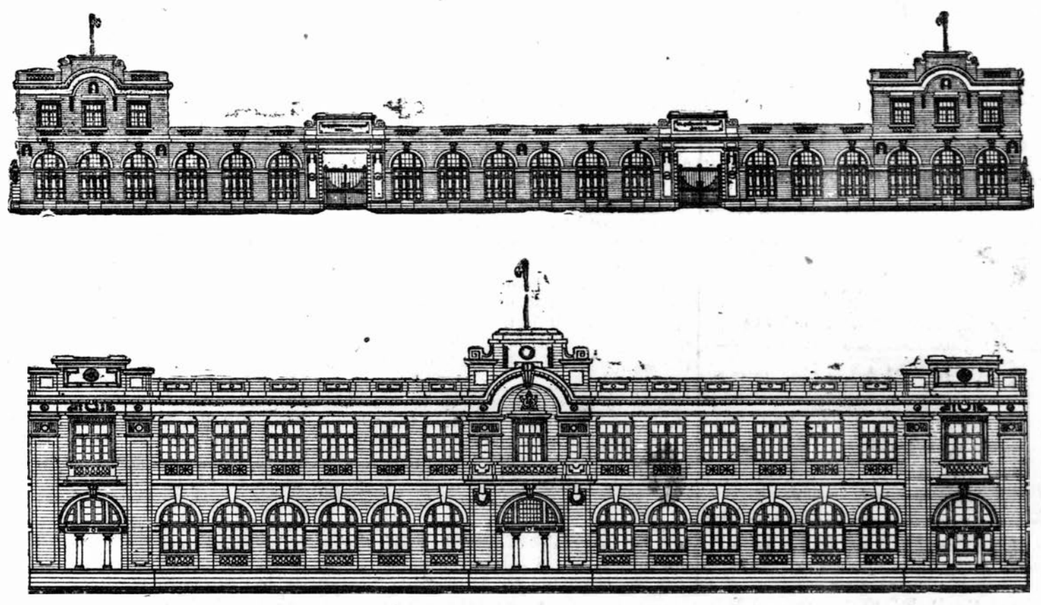
H. E. the Governor announced the following donations to the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital Building Fund, Rs. 2,898 by the Executors of Lady Mankorebai being the balance of the sum set apart for the spiritual benefit of the late Sir Harkisondas by the late Lady Mankorebai; Rs. 2,250 by the Executors of Lady Mankorebai from the fund created by the late Lady Mankorebai for the spiritual benefit of her daughter Mrs. Navalbai Tulsidas; Rs. 250 by the Executors of the late Lady Mankorebai being the balance of the sum set apart for the spiritual benefit of the late Seth Bhagvandas Narotamdas by the late Lady Mankorebai; Rs. 2,500 by Mrs. Navalbai Tulsidas Vandravandas, daughter of the late Sir Harkisondas; Rs. 1,000 by Tulsidas Tribhovandas, one of the Trustees of Sir Harkisondas Hospital.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THANKED.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, said they were all very pleased to see their Excellencies back in Bombay. (Cheers). There was no one on this side of India who had so many calls upon his time and who gave so ungrudgingly of it than their Excellencies. When in Bombay, there was hardly an afternoon that her Excellency did not devote to some work for the public good and it was largely on account of that that she had won the hearts of the people of this city. He hoped that in years to come she might revisit Bombay and see with her own eyes the fruits of her own labour, and he ventured to say that even she with all her foresight would be astonished at their extent. He also hoped that the strength, the energy, the breadth of view and the boundless charity which characterised her Excellency would to some extent be reflected in this great institution of which she had laid the foundation-stone that day. (Cheers).

Three cheers were then given for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS HOSPITAL.



The above are the two front elevations of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, the top one showing the frontage of the main building for the hospital and the lower one showing the frontage on the road.

THE LATE LADY MANKOREBAI HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS.

Who gave the whole of the residue of her estate amounting to about Rs. 3,50,000 for the hospital.

LATE SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS

Who gave away his Pedder Road mansion for the hospital.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is to be regretted that as your anonymous correspondent "Voice of the people" undertakes to quote from a recent letter I addressed to you, explaining, in reply to criticism, the aims pursued by the Bombay Art Society, he should avoid doing so correctly. He represents me as having written that the Society only awards 8 out of its 34 prizes to works "produced by Indians." What I did write was that "of the 34 prizes it awards 8 are restricted *exclusively* to works produced by Indians." He carefully omits the word I specially italicised and having done so proceeds to abuse the Society for opening "not even one fourth" of its prizes to Indian competitors! This is not merely the *suggestio falsi* on his part, it is unabashed misrepresentation, the real fact being, as he knows or should know, that the Society opens *all* its prizes and medals to competition by Indians, and excludes 8 of them from competition by non-Indians! Ignorant though he has shown himself of the art fostered by the Bombay Art Society, your correspondent can at all events claim to be an expert in the art of misrepresentation. I will leave him at that, only adding that I regard it as deplorable that there should be persons capable of soiling even so catholic a subject as Art with the venom of their racial animosities.

THE PRESIDENT
29th April. B. A. Society.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following resolution was passed by the Sukkur Municipal Corporation at their meeting held on the 26th instant: "As it is desirable to introduce *free and compulsory education* for boys within the limits of the Sukkur Municipal District in accordance with the Free and Compulsory Education Act, popularly known as Mr. Patels' Act, the School Board be requested to have census of boys between the age of 6 and 11 and formulate a scheme within two months to enable the Municipality to take final steps in the matter.

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REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From 1st May, 1918, copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount to this office before the 15th of the next month to avoid inconvenience which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies as no outstandings can be allowed henceforth.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.,
Proprietors.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, 30th April, 1918.

THE DURBAR ENDS.

The Delhi Conference has closed its sessions and we are now in a position to estimate the value of the function from the actual results achieved. They are merely in the nature of recommendations and what little "success" the Conference has been depends upon the thoroughness and promptitude with which they are carried out. We have so far criticised the Conference on two principal grounds. We have done so with the conviction that the neglect of those two considerations will be productive of results which must in the nature of things be paltry and ephemeral. The first principle is that the most efficient solution of the question of defence, Indian and Imperial, can be attained only by the manly admission that our young men must not be asked to fight for principles the application of which is denied to their own country. A great and adequate response to the call of the Empire can be possible to a subject people only when there is an assurance of freedom for their own country. Such a pledge is essential as a purely war measure. Our second criticism proceeded on the belief—the truth of which no one who knows anything about human nature can gainsay—that an adequate answer from the youth of a country is possible only when their own trusted leaders summon them to the ranks, and therefore the studied neglect of those who command such confidence would be disastrous in any crisis. To expect them to go forth to fight feeling they are fighting for their motherland, without the assurance that the freedom which they will help others to win will also be theirs, not merely in shadow, as is has been hitherto, but in substance, as it must be unless the war is to be waged in vain, is to overlook the human factor and is unnatural. And the reluctance to give such an assurance is bound to have the more chilling effect on their enthusiasm when they remember that what their leaders are asking for is not some return for services already rendered or to be rendered, but something that has long before the war been unjustly withheld from the people, namely, their inherent right to be masters in their own country. The Government was called upon to make a declaration about the first substantial approach to Responsible Government, because it is the best solution of the problem of defence. The view that the assurance of early freedom was demanded as a bargain is a pernicious perversion of facts. Responsible leaders in the country merely pointed out the vital condition of success for the recruitment of men and the mobilisation of resources on a scale worthy of India.

If the deliberations of the Conference have attained some little success, it is nothing compared with the possibilities which through wilful blindness we have been forced to miss. Two large committees have sat through a number of hours and we are given a series of recommendations which could have been framed and published as a press communique without this much advertised assemblage at Delhi. Most of the proposals are within their limits unexceptionable, but was this Durbar in Mufti essential for the discovery of these ideas? To any one who goes through the proposals of the Conference, the simple feeling must occur whether indeed the results bear any proportion to a function claimed to be historic. The vital requisite of success was raised in the form of a motion, but it was ruled out of order. The work of the Committees could not have exercised the members very much, because it apparently consisted of registering little reforms. The Man-power Committee reported that they purposely excluded "certain proposals which they regarded as only remotely relevant to the objects they had in view." The objects which *ought* to have been in view were outlined by the Viceroy in his preliminary speech. Besides contributions towards the immediate prosecution of the present war, his Excellency foreshadowed the necessity of having forces capable of opposing the now silent approach of the enemy through the gates of Russia. This was described as a definite and growing danger which we should prepare to repel. India cannot remain as the dead trophy of any foreign power. She has the right to be the agent of her own defence. The Man Power Committee recommended that recruitment must be voluntary; that a substantial number of commissions should be given to Indians; that the pay of the sepoy should be raised and that there should be publicity and employment bureux. Surely, there cannot be so small a provision against so great a danger. Or, did the Viceroy give us a false fright?

The scale upon which the Resources Committee frame their recommendations, of course, correspond with the programme of recruitment and training considered necessary by the Man-power Committee. Elementary rules concerning the production of munitions, supply, transport, economy, etc., appear in the form of recommendations. The proposals of these Committees embody, not certainly in their entirety, the reforms which Indian publicists and national organisations have been for decades urging on the bureaucracy with reference to the army. Thus judged by the practical value of the recommendations, the Conference has nothing remarkable to show. If the Indian public attempted to watch the Conference with a sense of high expectancy, they in the result see nothing novel or enterprising. The material value of the function is comparatively small. The moral value of a spectacle of united allegiance in which the princes and people of India share,—even that is not very great since it is the fourth year of the war and India has proved her devotion to freedom on the battlefield. There would have been a great moral triumph if the occasion had witnessed Britain's pledge of early freedom to the country. But it was considered inexpedient and when claimed was ruled as irrelevant. The Delhi Conference, therefore, remains as a Durbar, less the processions and the fireworks.

THE ALLIES AND TURKEY.

The decision of the Young Turks to join forces with Germany, in spite of the promises of the Allies that should they remain neutral, their country would remain intact, was acknowledged to be a gamble. Probably no country, unless it be Russia, has suffered so severely as the result of this action, and though our sources of knowledge are limited, we know enough to understand the appalling conditions of life in the Turkish Empire at this time. In their Mesopotamia and Palestine campaigns they have suffered most humiliating defeats, though it is admitted that in the latter place they have put up a strong fight, while at home the financial conditions are probably more straightened than in any other country. It was common knowledge that in the past ten or fifteen years British influence in the Turkish capital had been gradually superseded by German, and the Allies could not have been altogether surprised when the Young Turks decided to stake their all on an alliance with Germany. As far as one can judge the assistance given by the Germans to the Turks in return for the latter's entrance into the war against the Allies, is practically limited to financial measures, but even these are of such a nature that it is questionable if the Turks find any great consolation in the contemplation of them. We know that one famous general, at least, was lent to assist the Turks in their eastern campaigns and that, especially in the early days, when the strain on the German manpower was less than at present, a considerable number of soldiers and officers were drafted into the Turkish army with the object of strengthening it. But these men have been of little value to the Turks, for they have utterly failed to prevent the British from striking at the central parts of the Turkish Empire. To-day the Turkish Army is shattered, and though from time to time we hear rumours of German plans for rertrieving these disasters, there are few signs of their intervention in the places where Turkey is witnessing the destruction of her finest forces. The Turks have been told to hold on with patience as a plan of campaign is being prepared by the Germans for active interference in Palestine which will soon recover all that has been lost. But doubtless Turkey will much prefer assistance when she is making her own great fight to retain her possessions rather than a promise, in which the Turkish leaders can have little confidence, that in the future assistance will be given them on the battlefield. From a military point of view, there is no doubt Germany has completely failed the Turk.

We may briefly examine the other branch of national life in which the German promises were very generous, but the value of which is problematical. The financial position of Turkey has always been precarious, her national debt being a source of great anxiety. In practically the only official account of the financial condition of Turkey—, the account given by Djavid Bey, the Finance Minister, some months ago—, we find that the national debt had increased by the war by 180 millions, and that it then stood at 330 millions, a sum the interest on which almost equals the total revenue of the Empire. Unaided, Turkey could never have faced the financial difficulties of the war, and of necessity she had to turn to her Allies, Germany and Austria. The help given by the latter may be passed over, for it does not exceed the sum of 12 millions. The deficit has been met by issuing paper against the loans from Turkey's allies. In October, 1914, Germany lent Turkey £5,000,000 in gold at 6 per cent., to be repaid capital and interest, or converted into a long loan, one year after the war. This was the first and last gold sent by Germany to Turkey. The next year Germany deposited six and a half millions in special steel chambers at Berlin and Vienna, and against this the Turkish Government issued paper money. The next stage was the issue by Germany of Treasury notes to Turkey, which Germany promised to redeem in gold at various terms, after peace. The total amount of money lent in this way by Germany is estimated at over one hundred and fifty millions. What has been the effect of the issue of all these notes on such security? The gold pound is worth three times the value of the paper pound in Constantinople itself, while in Syria it is worth five times the value. The security is about as uncertain as one could imagine. There is, first, the fact that the gold itself is in the hands of the Germans, and if Turkey does not happen to act in full accordance with the wishes of the Germans, she has no hold whatever of the security, nor is it likely that Germany will show any particular desire to stand by her agreement. When, as we are all convinced, in spite of the dark days through which we are passing, Germany will be defeated, it is difficult to see from what sources Germany will obtain the money necessary to redeem the paper. Any hope Turkey may have of clearing off her paper money rests with Germany, and this necessarily means that Germany has Turkey at her mercy so far as finance is concerned. Her conditions are such that, even if Germany were successful, the country would be absolutely dependent. Compare the terms on which these sums have been lent with the methods of assistance used by England in advancing loans to her Allies. They are without condition and without recompense, and it will be left to these countries to liquidate them as they are best able.

There are signs that the Turks do not feel comfortable with their German Allies, and even the leaders of the Young Turks have tried to make clear that it is their intention to welcome foreign capital to Turkey, and that "after the war we shall cultivate economic relations of every kind with all the nations, friendly, allied, neutral and enemy, without any distinction." There is not much room here for the special German position and the Turks' actions create a curious position. Germany has, through her loans, the mastery of Turkey, while the Turkish government has every desire to be as independent of Germany as of every other Power. It is difficult to see how Turkey is to be free to carry out these wishes so long as she remains bound to Germany. Is it possible for the Allies to meet the demands of the Turks so as to cause a separation from their present Allies? They claim internal independence, Turkification, and territorial integrity. Now the Allies have clearly intimated, in the speeches of the leaders, notably that of the Premier last year, that they are perfectly ready to meet the wishes of the Turks so far as the first two questions are concerned, implicitly abandoning the Capitulations and Customs Treaties by which Turkish sovereignty was encroached upon before the war, and the repudiation of which has been an essential step toward internal independence from the Turkish point of view. The issue of territorial integrity is a matter of more serious moment and one which can be settled only in accordance with the principles which are at stake in the war. The aspirations of the Armenians, the desire of the Arabs in Mesopotamia and Arabia for their own government, the hopes of the Jews and the Syrians, have all to be taken into consideration. It is certain that the Allies will not repudiate their promises of freedom to these peoples, and though the problem of assuring these will be a difficult one, some means such as control and oversight for a period of years by the League of Nations or some such authority, will certainly be found. Turkey may be assured of a future in the lands belonging to her, and it may not be impolitic for the Allies to take more active measures towards assuring the Turkish people of their goodwill, and their readiness to support them in their legitimate aims. If Turkey is separated from Germany, the problems of the East will be greatly simplified.

Notes of the Day.

The Queen's Message.

Many have been the expressions of appreciation of their valour and devotion which the British forces have received during the last few days of stress and storm. Not one of these, we may feel sure, has touched them so deeply as the message which the Queen has just sent them, telling every one of them "how much we, women of the British Empire at Home, watch and pray for you during the long hours of these days of stress and endurance." The soldiers in the trenches are offering their all, holding back nothing, and day by day they "show love so great that no man can have greater." "We on our part," says her Majesty on behalf of the women of the Empire, "send forth with full hearts and unfaltering will the lives we hold dearest. We too are striving in every way possible towards victory . . . . . and are determined to help one another in keeping your homes ready against your glad home coming." The soldiers of freedom need no greater, no more heartening stimulus than this.

New Russian Emperor.

Reports from Petrograd have been scarce of late, but the news about Russia we publish to-day would surprise even those who are dulled by the monotony of sensations in that unhappy country. A report from Copenhagen says that a counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd. The news is corroborated by a Stockholm report which adds that Grand Duke Alexeieff Nicholaievitch has been proclaimed Emperor and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, Regent. The message must be taken for what it is worth, though nothing is incredible as an event in Russia. We hear very little of Trotsky and Lenin but they with their Bolsheviks are not likely to yield without a struggle. If the counter-revolution be a fact Russia moves further in the welter of anarchy and bloodshed. We have had periodical reports of the escape of Ex-Tsar without subsequent confirmation, and therefore this story of a monarchy in resurrection cannot be trusted without authoritative news.

Ill-health and Resignation.

We have become so familiar with reports of generals and high officers resigning on the score of ill-health that we cannot regard the statement about the retirement of Lord Rothermere without some suspicion of other possible causes. On April 18th, Mr. Bonar Law announced the resignation of Lieut.-General Sir David Henderson from the office of vice-chairman on the ground that the latter was unable to co-operate with the Chief of the Staff. A week later, on the 25th instant, Reuter announced the resignation of Sir Arthur Roberts, Financial Adviser to the Air Ministry. It was openly declared that the resignation was caused by differences with Lord Rothermere. The announcement that Lord Rothermere resigned came in the course of the succeeding few hours. The reason alleged was "ill-health." A man who a few hours earlier had health enough to engage in a sharp controversy, suddenly appears in the role of an invalid. Now that Sir W. Weir has been appointed successor, we see the elimination of the newspaper proprietor from office. Lord Rothermere is a brother of Lord Northcliffe and we are sure that there are many responsible people in England who will regard the "ill-health" of Lord Rothermere as of national advantage.

Economy!

It was announced last week that an officer of the Telegraph Department in Bombay was granted *one month's* leave. According to a well-informed correspondent, an officer from Madras is deputed to officiate for him while an officer from Burma goes to fill the vacancy at Madras and an officer from Assam moves to Burma. As no one is gazetted to move to Assam, it appears that some arrangement has been made locally to fill the latter's place. Are all these moves in conformity with the policy of economy being urged on every side? Was there no one in Bombay competent to carry on the work of the departing officer for one month? But then—this is not an isolated case.

BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

The Inter-State Commission's report on British and Australian trade, in the South Pacific says the island trade is growing and the white population is steadily increasing. Restrictions on foreign ships trading between the Pacific and Australia are suggested in order to protect the British from competition.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS TOTAL OVER £42 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

Recruiting has improved in all the states of the Commonwealth. Mr. Watt, Treasurer, announces that the war loan subscriptions total over forty-two millions sterling.

BIGGEST FRENCH MERCHANTMAN LAUNCHED.

DESPITE ALL GERMAN ATTEMPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
DUNKIRK, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

A cargo steamer of nineteen thousand tons, the biggest French merchantman built, has been successfully launched, in spite of the Germans laying mines in her course and attempting to stop the construction by air raids and long-range bombardments.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY.

MR. TILAK ON THE DELHI CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)
POONA, April 29.

The Indian Home Rule League anniversary was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. Home Rule flags decorated Gaikwar's wada, the residence of Mr. Tilak. In the evening a grand public meeting was held in Gaikwar's wada, under the presidentship of Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Gokhale, the secretary, gave a short resume of the work done by the League during the year; and Mr. Phatak, the local secretary, read the report of the Poona branch.

A resolution of condolence for the late Mr. J. V. Oak was put from the chair.

Mr. Paranjype moved the following first resolution:—

This public meeting earnestly requests Government to cancel the prohibition orders served on the Indian Deputations; and in view of Mr. Montagu's departure further requests that the Deputation should be allowed to proceed to England, at once and an opportunity should be given to the Indian Deputations to put the Indian view before the British public, when his scheme of reforms is before them.

Mr. Lavate while seconding, made a moving speech. He said we had no national respect outside India.

Mr. Bapat, supporting, said we must create circumstances so that the Deputation may be called in England, if necessary passive resistance should be adopted with a time limit.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Khadilkar:

This public meeting is of opinion that India is willing to make any sacrifice, which though full would not be willing and cheerful unless the scheme of reforms passed by the Congress and the Muslim League is granted at once or a binding authoritative assurance is given for its early grant. The meeting, therefore, earnestly requests the Government to take this view into consideration, before finally adopting the resolutions at the Delhi Conference.

Mr. Tilak in his concluding address summarised the circumstances and said that India was ready to make any sacrifices, if made to feel that the war is for liberty, not only outside India but even for her. He urged upon the Government the grant of reforms as suggested by the Congress and the League.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Women's Branch Depot yesterday morning. Their Excellencies had lunch with Major-General and Mrs. Knight and opened the Vishandas Narothamdas Hospital in the afternoon.

His Excellency attended the administrative meeting of the War and Relief Fund last evening.

The Maharaja of Mysore has offered ten lakhs of rupees for war purposes and has announced his intention of contributing thirty lakhs to the war loan.

ENEMY BID FOR THE COAST.

ADVANCE HELD UP BY STOUT ALLIED RESISTANCE.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS AT LOCRE.

Week-end reports from the front are distinctly heartening, showing that the Germans have been prevented from exploiting their Kemmel success, thanks to the stout Anglo-French resistance.

Heavy fighting is in progress at Locre. There was local fighting all Saturday night on both sides of the Ypres-Comines canal. There was reciprocal artillery fire on all the battle-fronts.

Furious bombardments are reported at Villers-Bretonneux, on the Luce and West of Noyon.

Writers in London discuss regretfully the possibility of abandonment of Ypres, but they emphasize that it is for Foch to decide about its strategical importance.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that it is reported that a counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd, while it is reported from Abo that the Grand Duke Alexeieff Nicholaievitch has been proclaimed Emperor and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch Regent.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28th 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. April 29.

A British communiqué says the enemy captured Voormezeele yesterday evening, but a counter-attack, early in the night, drove the enemy out. The enemy again attacked later in the same locality.

There was local fighting, all night, on both the sides of the Ypres-Comines canal.

We carried out a raid southward of Gavrelle and in the Lens and Hill 70 sectors taking 50 prisoners, four machine-guns and a trench mortar.

We repulsed an attempted raid northward of Bailleul.

There was reciprocal artillery fire on the battlefronts.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS AT LOCRE.

THREE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY CANADIANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28th 10-5 p.m.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—

Heavy fighting is in progress at Locre.

Sharp fighting occurred for the old crater positions between Givenchy and Festubert resulting in restoration of our line as it originally stood. Subsequently the enemy re-attacked and re-occupied an outer isolted post.

The Canadians who have been expressing dissatisfaction at the inactivity yesterday evening vented their feelings by stirring up the enemy opposite Lens. In the course of three raids they killed a very large number who stoutly resisted and captured 60 prisoners and four machine-guns and bomb-throwers.

There was no appreciable change this afternoon in the situation on the Ypres-Comines canal.

VIOLENT FIRING BETWEEN LASSIGNY AND NOYON.

EXTENSION OF FRENCH FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28th 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. April 29.

A French communiqué says there was violent artillery fire during the night north of the Avre between Lassigny and Noyon.

We carried out two successful raids north of Chemin-des-Dames, taking 25 prisoners.

We repulsed attempts preceded by lively bombardments, northwest of Rheims and in the sectors of St. Mihiel, Luneville and Boisle-Pretre and took prisoners.

A French semi-official statement confirms that the French have now extended their front northward as far as Villers-Brettonneux.

The statement says the situation has been re-established in the south, while it is improving hourly in the north.

HOSTILE ATTACK DEVELOPINGNEAR LOCRE.

POSITIONS IN YPRES SECTOR BEING HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28th 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. April 29.

A British communiqué says a hostile attack was developing this afternoon in the neighbourhood of Locre, otherwise there were only local engagements. Our parties captured prisoners in the neighbourhood of Villers-Brettonneux.

The enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the Ypres sector.

Only two flights were made yesterday owing to fog. We brought down one enemy machine.

GERMANS PREVENTED FROM EXPLOITING SUCCESS.

FURIOUS TENACITY OF ANGLO-FRENCH FIGHTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 29, 6-55 a.m.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., April 30.

Week-end reports from the front are distinctly heartening, showing that the Germans have been prevented from exploiting their Kemmel success, thanks to the stout Anglo-French resistance. On the whole, indeed, the enemy has been somewhat pushed back, losing more heavily even than he did in storming Mount Kemmel.

The French at Locre and the British at Vormezeele, two local points of fighting, fought with the most furious tenacity. Though neither place can be called vital to any line of defence, yet the resistance hampered the progress of the enveloping movements, which the enemy now seems to be directing against the next chain of heights.

ENEMY STRIKING NORTHWARD.

Little doubt is entertained that the enemy, having failed to roll up the British army from Givenchy to Arras, has decided to strike northwards for the coast with his whole weight. Reuter's correspondent says that whether the enemy attempts to carry the strongly defended hills by a frontal attack or to reduce them by a converging movement, he will find the operation very costly.

There is abundance of evidence of the hardest struggle in prospect in this area. The Germans are bringing up new divisions, while enormous gunpower has been accumulated. Both sides are shelling the roads, towns and hills in the rear continuously and Ypres is drenched with gas shells.

POSSIBILITY OF ABANDONMENT OF YPRES.

Writers in London discuss regretfully the possibility of the abandonment of Ypres, so long the northern buttress of the Allied line and drenched with British blood as no other battlefield,—but they emphasise that it is for General Foch to decide whether it is too costly to hold or so vital that every effort must be made to recover the positions from which the Germans now are threatening it.

The conclusion drawn from the course of events is that Germany is far from achieving a quick decision and we must expect heavy and continuous fighting all Summer and Autumn.

A "TIMES" FORECAST.

"The Times," which had not been unduly optimistic, says there is a growing conviction that the first swift German advances will not recur. "This will be a very long battle and it is not going quite as Hindenburg and Ludendorff planned and expected."

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT AT VILLERS-BRETTONEAUX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, 29, April 1-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 29.

Last night's French communiqué reported furious bombardments at Villers-Bretonneux, on the Luce and west of Noyon.

CANADA DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO FINISH.

MR GOMPERS ON THE PRESENT CRUSADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
OTTAWA, April 28.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., April 29.

Mr. Gompers, in the course of his address, declared that the present war was the most wonderful crusade ever undertaken. He paid a glowing tribute to the magnificent response of Belgium, France, Britain, Canada and the rest of the Empire. They said to German militarism, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. Back from France, back from Belgium, then we will talk peace."

Mr. Gompers, amid cheers, emphasised that the people of Canada and the United States were equally determined to fight to a finish.

WAR-PRISONERS.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

A Franco-German agreement relating to war prisoners, interned civilians and the condition of the population in the invaded regions has been signed at Berne.

SINKING OF THE ITRIA.

DUE TO A COLLISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., April 29.

The British India steamer Itria has been sunk in a collision.

All hands except the second engineer and a man were saved.

"WE TOO WILL DO OUR BEST."

DETERMINATION OF EMPIRE'S WOMEN.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO FIGHTING FORCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 29, 7-40 a.m.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., April 30.

The Queen has sent a message to the Navy, Army and Air Force, saying:—

"I send this message to tell every man how much we, women of the British Empire at Home, watch and pray for you during the long hours of these days of stress and endurance. Our pride in you is immeasurable, our hope unbounded and our trust absolute.

"You are fighting in a cause of righteousness and freedom to defend the children and women of our land from the horrors that have overtaken other countries. You are fighting for our very existence as are the people at home and across the seas.

"You are offering your all, you hold back nothing and day by day you show love so great that no man can have greater. We on our part send forth with full hearts and unfaltering will the lives we hold dearest. We too are striving in every way possible towards victory.

"I know I am expressing what is felt by thousands of wives and mothers when I say that we are determined to help one another in keeping your homes ready against your glad home coming.

"In God's name we bless you and by His help we too will do our best."

M. CLEMENCEAU'S VISIT TO THE FRONT.

SEVERAL USEFUL CONFERENCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

M. Clemenceau has returned from the front. He said he brought back the feeling of profound confidence and reassurance.

During the recent visit to the front, M. Clemenceau had several useful conferences with Lord Milner.

AMERICAN LABOUR DETERMNIED

NO PEACE CONFERENCE UNTIL PRUSSIAN MILITARISM IS CRUSHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. April 29.

The American delegation visiting the United Kingdom was entertained to luncheon at the Whitehall Palace to-day where they were enabled to meet the British, the Allied and the Dominion pressmen. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were represented.

Mr. James Wilson, of the American Federation of Labour, replying to the toast of 'American guests' said "We recognise the fundamental truth that no democracy can exist if the Imperial German Government triumphs. The Allies must win the war if posterity is to be guaranteed political and industrial freedom. Peace now would be the fulfilment of the Prussian dream of military autocracy, because they have the very heart of Continental Europe within their grasp and the resources which will ensure further conquest of other nations of the world."

Mr. Wilson added that he and his colleagues as authorised speakers of the American Labour movement, declared emphatically that they would not agree to a peace conference with the enemies of civilisation irrespective of what cloak the enemies wore until Prussian militarism was withdrawn within its own boundaries and then not until the Germans satisfactorily proved that they recognised the right of the civilised nations to determine for themselves what should be the latter's standard.

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

EXTRAORDINARY NERVOUSNESS AND DEPRESSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMTSERDAM, April 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 29.

Extraordinary nervousness and depression in Germany owing to the losses in the western offensive are revealed remarkably frankly in an article by Captain von Salzmann, in the "Vossische Zeitung," in which he endeavours to restore the lost confidence of the Germans by emphasising the importance of the capture of the Kemmel Hill.

Salzmann enumerates a few of the series of rumours current in Germany. All of these stories are prefaced by the remark "In the Reichstag it is said," and proceed to say "Our losses have been enormous; the offensive in the west has arrived at a deadlock; the enemy is much stronger than the Supreme Army Command assumed; we are unable to continue owing to the lack of horses; the whole region before Ypres is a great lake and therefore impassable; the whole country between our Amiens front and Paris is mined and will be blown up."

Salzmann continues that the people are beginning to lose their nerve.

BIG LOSSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

REPORT OF ABANDONMENT OF THE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, April 28
Recd. 9 a.m., April 29.

Replying to a question in the Reichstag the War Minister said something like this "It goes without saying that there are big losses in such a struggle. Losses on one part of the front are very heavy, two-thirds of the company leaders in many regiments having fallen."

It is said that a certain deputy thereupon told his electors, in a north German town, that the War Minister had openly declared that our losses were so heavy that the offensive must be abandoned.

PETROGRAD SENSATION.

REPORTED OUTBREAK OF COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

GRAND DUKE ALEXEIEFF AS EMPEROR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that it is reported that a counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, April 28.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

The "Aftonbladet" says it is reported from Abo that the Grand Duke Alexeieff Nicholaievitch has been proclaimed Emperor and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch Regent.

Abo is a port town in Finland, opposite the Aaland islands.

SOUTHERN SLAV MOVEMENT.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARCHBISHOP OF LAIBACH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

A telegram from Vienna says that the Archbishop of Laibach will be ecclesiastically prosecuted for heading the Southern Slav political movement with treasonable aims.

GERMAN MOVEMENT AGAINST AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" Vienna correspondent says that the strong movement of German parties against the Emperor continues. The Parliament will be asked to pass resolutions that the Austrian foreign policy must be based on the German alliance.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY TO BE PROSECUTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
AMSTERDAM, April 28.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

A Berlin telegram says the Prussian Upper House has given sanction to the first District Court in Berlin criminally to prosecute Prince Lichnowsky for communicating his memorandum to friends.

BRIGANDAGE IN CHINA.

TWO AMERICAN WOMEN MISSIONARIES KIDNAPPED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PEKING, April 17.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 29.

Two American women Missionaries have been kidnapped by brigands on the Kiangsu-Shantung border and held to ransom. Brigandage and lawlessness of soldiery and decreasing respect for foreign life and property are among the serious aspects of the internal situation.

LOVE RELEASED,

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PEKING, April 24.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., April 29.

The American, Love who was captured by the bandits, has been released.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

FOR REPATRIATION OF INVALID COMBATANT PRISONERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 29.

Turkey has ratified an Anglo-Turkish agreement regarding war prisoners. In the House of Commons Mr. Hope stated that the agreement provided by relatively easy medical qualification for the repatriation of all invalid combatant prisoners irrespective of rank, also of all medical officers and men required for the care of remaining prisoners, also for repatriation of civilians subject to certain qualifications.

The agreement also provided for the inspection of prison camps by representatives of neutral Powers, better deliveries of supplies, and correspondence, sanitation, exercise, mitigation of punishment, etc.

One thousand British and Indian prisoners will be repatriated immediately without medical formalities.

GERMAN PRISONERS AND CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

In the Reichstag, General von Wrisberg stated that up to March, 31st, there were 664,104 men missing, of whom 236,678 were prisoners in France, 119,000 in England and 157,000 in Russia and Rumania, while most of the others might be regarded as dead.

INDIA'S HEARTY RESPONSE TO EMPIRE'S CALL.

MOBILIZATION OF MAN-POWER AND RESOURCES

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DELHI CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 29.

The War Conference reassembled this morning in full strength, a number of visitors also attending. In opening the proceedings the Viceroy said that he had received notice of a motion by Mr. Khaparde advocating legislation at Home to help Indians in feeling they were fighting for their Motherland. Such legislation would introduce certain constitutional changes, but this was a war conference and he must, therefore, rule this motion out of order. He did this without suggesting any opinion on the merits of the motion itself. Such a motion would be out of place, also because it was a fundamental principle of the British Rulesthat this meeting, consisting as it did of Indian Princes, should confine itself to matters concerning Indian States as well as British territory.

INDIA'S DETERMINATION.

The Gaekwar of Baroda then moved the first resolution as follows, which was received with applause:—

"That this Conference authorises and requests his Excellency the Viceroy to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of India's dutiful and loyal response to his gracious message and an assurance of her determination to continue to do her duty to her utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing."

He said that his Majesty's appeal to our sense of patriotic unity had fallen upon no deaf ears and Indians would do their utmost to ensure that triumph of right over might to which they all looked forward with entire confidence.

UNITED FRONT IN CRISIS.

The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior followed. He said: "His Majesty the King-Emperor no more stood in need of assurances as to India's loyalty to his cause or as to her determination to do her duty in the present juncture than she did as to his gracious concern for her welfare. We should not be human, however, if these assurances did not cheer and refresh in this hour of the Empire's ordeal. Indians might differ in politics and in religion, but there was no difference in the resolve to perpetuate the Empire. We should stick at no effort and spare no sacrifice to that end." His speech was forcibly delivered and was received with acclamation.

BHOPAL'S LOYAL ASSURANCE.

The Viceroy then introduced the Begum of Bhopal, explaining that her Highness should have been invited to speak earlier. The Begum then rose and was warmly applauded as in clear voice she herself read a patriotic speech in English, expressing the unalterable resolve of her State to support the British Empire to the utmost in this time of trial. Nothing in love, in sympathy, or in help should be lacking. Her speech was very loudly applauded.

TIME FOR DEEDS NOT WORDS.

The Maharaja of Bikaner said the time was verily one for active deeds and not for mere words. He would, therefore, be brief. The services India was proud to have rendered in this momentous struggle were the outcome of her unquestioned and wholehearted loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. The loyalty, which had no price, was not for barter or for sale (Loud applause). Woe betide the people that did not defend itself. Everything else was of altogether secondary importance. The horrors of what an invasion of India would mean could only be realised by those who had seen things in Belgium and France. He was confident that this conference would lead to redoubled effort, so that the tyranny might be overthrown, and as to his own State, his troops had been continuously away on field service abroad and a reserve had been kept up throughout at home. They had also contributed to the full extent of resources of his State in other ways. His own sword was at the service of the King-Emperor and they would stand or fall, and it would be to stand together.

PATIALA'S SUPPORT.

The Maharaja of Patiala said he was voicing the opinion of the whole order of Indian Princes in saying that they were prepared to do their duty to their utmost capacity and would like one man avert the menace and make it impossible for the enemy to venture to disturb the tranquility of this country. They desired like men to prove their loyalty not by words but by deeds.

"TRUST INDIA."

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, in supporting the resolution, said never was the Empire confronted with a graver crisis. To safeguard the sacred soil of the Motherland nothing could be more meet and proper than that such a demonstration as this Conference should take place. The German menace still darkly frowned upon the situation and at this crisis the princes and peoples of India proclaimed to the world their determination to defend the Empire. Let the British Government abolish the policy of "The Pioneer," let it follow the policy of the Viceroy and trust the people. And if the German menace did not melt upon the frontier then the invader would find one people united from end to end of the country in defence of their homes and of their gracious Sovereign.

The Raja of Mahmudabad also supported the resolution. He said everyone in India was united in one resolve, namely, to see this conflict through to victorious termination. The Indians were confident that the victory of the Allies meant freedom for India as to the other Allies.

INDIA'S FORTUNES WRAPPED UP WITH ENGLAND'S.

Mr. Sastri said the danger of German domination threatened them. If they became the slaves of Germany unspeakable degradation and dishonour would be theirs. The fortunes of India were wrapped up with those of the British Empire. In spite of reactions and temporary vascillations there was behind the British Empire a principle of progress and of self-determining freedom. He called upon his fellow countrymen to help and defend all that made life worth living.

Mr. Hasan Imam said he supported the resolution on behalf of the Province of Behar and Orissa.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, speaking partly in vernacular, said he supported the resolution with all his heart. (Applause).

NEED OF OBLITERATION OF INEQUALITIES.

Pandit Malaviya was proud to find how the princes and people of India were in union in supporting the resolution. The task before them was a huge one, he was sure there was a guarantee in this gathering that a great effort to accomplish it would be made. But there was need to infuse the right spirit into the men. They were asking to risk their lives and to this end he would ask all to take their lesson from Aurangzeeb and Gurugovind Singh, who enlisted the humblest classes as well as the Rajputs and obliterated all distinction between the Guru and the pupil. At this great crisis also there should be no distinction, there should be equality of opportunity to all, to the humble and the highly born, to the Indian and to the European alike. Thus, as in the time of Guru Govind Singh, tyranny would once more be overthrown. The conditions necessary to enable Indians to do their best must be established. There must be a feeling of freedom and equality of opportunity. He knew that constitutional reforms could not now be announced in detail, but if some general statement could be made, that a day of equal opportunity and freedom was to dawn, this would go far to help.

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Ironside speaking on behalf of the commercial community also supported the resolution. The commercial community were as much part of the British Empire as if they lived in London. Every man and woman of them placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the Government. Those who had come to the Conference felt that little had been asked of them, let the Government take their services, let it take their resources and let the Europeans of India feel that there was no difference between them and their fellows at Home. When the war was over they would be prepared to take a hand in shaping the future of India, for the present there was only the war. Those who had stormed the mole at Zeebrugge had placed no restriction on their sacrifice and in service there would be none on the part of their fellows in India. (Loud applause).

THE LOYALTY OF SIKHS.

Sardar Sunder Singh supported the resolution on behalf of the Punjab. They would go to battle confident of victory. His brethren were gladly laying down their lives in the service of the Empire. The profession of the community of the Guru was open to all alike and he invited Pandit Malaviya and everyone else to join it. (Laughter and cheers).

Mr. Maung Bah Too also supported the resolution.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in supporting the resolution said there was only one question throughout the country and that was as to how best to meet the common danger to their common Empire. United they stood, divided they fell. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Chanda and Mr. Saauddin also spoke in support of this resolution.

The resolution on loyalty was carried with acclamation.

COMMITTEES' RECOMMENDATIONS ENDORSED.

The Maharaja of Kashmir then moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—

That this Conference cordially endorses the recommendations submitted by the two sub-committees and commends them to the early consideration of, and adoption by, the Government of India and his Majesty's Government.

In doing so, he said, it was their birthright to defend their houses and homes.

The Maharao of Cutch supported the resolution. He said the measures proposed were both practical and necessary and required no advocacy. All destructive criticism was to be avoided and they should concentrate on deeds.

"ENGLAND WOULD NOT FORGET."

The Maharaja of Alwar, who also supported the resolution, said the foundations of the Empire were being tested on the battlefields of Europe. The destinies of India were bound up with those of Great Britain. Trust begot trust and if India could do what was now her duty England would not forget. He saw no states or provinces, but only a united India resolved to rise to the occasion. In this war they held the fair

(Continued on page 8.)

DELHI CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7).

name and fame of India in their hands. They would give their all, they would give their trust.

The Maharaja of Dholpur said, India was capable of yet greater effort. They must make up their minds that more was possible and try to bring home to everyone that they should help.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala cordially supported the resolution. He said man-power and development of resources were alike essential to the conduct of this great struggle. The end was not yet in sight, but no sacrifice was too much, no effort too great to secure the victory. (Applause.)

Sir Sivaswami Iyer supported the resolution. He said with hearty and cordial co-operation between the Government and the people every burden would be cheerfully borne.

INDIA'S MISFORTUNE—NOT HER FAULT.

Mr. Ambikacharan Mazumdar said the future of England trembled in the balance and the faith of India with it. India had not waited the trumpet call of the Prime Minister to join in the struggle, but she was still only doing little. It was India's misfortune and not her fault that she had not done more. And for this the policy of the past was to blame, but with all her faults, England was still loved by India and they would do what they could.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in supporting said with union the sparrows of India would yet smite the eagles of Prussia.

Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan said they were fighting for the liberty of nations. They were fighting for the liberty of India. They were determined that the honour of England should be successfully defended by her sons. (Applause.)

COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

Mr. Crum supported the resolution in the name not only of the commercial community of Calcutta, but also in that of the province of Bengal. He cordially approved of the proposals for improving the conditions of service of the Indian soldiers. India had not yet suffered greatly herself, but she realised what other parts of the world had been subjected to and would rise above all internal disputes and would be able to say in the end when victory had been achieved that she had done her best.

Mr. Mudholkar also supported the resolution.

Mr. Madhosudan Das and Mr. Rajendra Narayan Chowdhury also supported the resolution. The resolution was then put by the Viceroy and was passed with acclamation.

THE WAR LOAN.

Sir William Meyer then made a short speech on the subject of War Loan. He said an informal committee had met yesterday to discuss details. Many useful suggestions had been made and all pledged themselves to do their best for the War Loan.

VICEROY'S SUMMING UP.

After Sir William Meyer had spoken on the War Loan, his Excellency the Viceroy summed up the proceedings. He was sure, his Excellency said, all would agree that it had been good for them to be here, it had been an experience and inspiration. They had come from every part of India, representing every shade of opinion. They had sunk all minor differences to unite in considering what they could do for the King and the Country. He was proud to have been the president. He was confident that they would, in the words of the Maharajah of Alwar, all go back to their provinces to perform what they had undertaken here. With regard to the resolutions, his Excellency said, the first (on loyalty) had already been sent to the King-Emperor, the second would be sent to the Prime Minister. He felt assured that when the record of this Conference went out the Empire would agree that Indians were acquitting themselves like men. He knew that there were members present who would have wished to discuss certain domestic matters, he could assure them that though it might not have been possible to discuss them, the matters concerned would not be prejudicially affected. The Conference had enabled the Government to explain the conditions to the members confidently, and to show them why Government asked them not to press certain matters, but to concentrate upon others. The difficulties with the railways must re-act upon the comfort of the public. Members of the Conference could tell their friends why this was unavoidable. They had not dealt with the question of finance through the Conference, as this was a matter belonging to the Imperial Legislative Council. He hoped that in September it would be possible to take it up with that body. The Conference was an Imperial one. Therefore, it was fitting that the Ruling Princes should have been represented upon it. The resolutions passed represented their views.

His Excellency went on to read out a resolution which the Ruling Princes had asked him to send Home, conveying to the King-Emperor an expression of their continued unswerving loyalty and their unabated resolve to continue their exertions and the devotion of their resources to the prosecution of the war. His Excellency then read out a long list of new contributions made by the Ruling Chiefs towards the prosecution of the war, the announcements being each received with loud applause.

MR. JINNAH ON ATTITUDE OF REFORMERS.

Mr. Jinnah then made a short speech explaining the position of those who think that war measures would be helped and in no way prejudiced by the taking up of constitutional reform questions in connection with the Conference. There was not an Indian who was not ready to shed his last drop of blood in the defence of the Empire.

The Viceroy then shook hands with the Ruling Princes and the proceedings terminated.

COMMITTEES' RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are the full texts of reports of the two sub-committees appointed by the War Conference on man-power and resources:—

The report of the sub-committee on man-power says: The sub-committee appointed by the Conference to consider the question of man-power and to suggest measures designed to mobilize that power effectively beg to report as follows:—

The sub-committee considering that their terms of reference confined their deliberations to the consideration of measures calculated to secure an immediate development of man-power for military purposes have excluded from this report certain proposals which they regarded as only remotely relevant to the objects they had in view. Many concrete proposals have been received from the members present of Provincial Recruiting Boards dealing with various aspects of recruiting organisation, such as the organisation and expansion of the Indian Defence Force, Indian soldiers' family allowances, the method of payment of the bonds in recruitment and an increase of the recruiting staff. These have been referred by the sub-committee to the further consideration of the Central Recruiting Board and the Adjutant-General.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The sub-committee desire to submit to the Conference the following resolutions and recommendations:—

(1) "That this committee recommend that the Conference tender to His Majesty the King Emperor a suitable acknowledgment of His gracious message to which India will respond with enthusiastic alacrity."

(2) "That this committee offer their cordial support to the Government of India in largely increasing voluntary recruitment during the present year. The sub-committee are of opinion that India's effort should be a voluntary one and that it is not necessary at present to consider the question of conscription."

(3) "That this committee desire to impress on the Government the necessity for the grant of a substantial number of King's commission to Indians and urge as a corollary to this that measures be taken for training the recipients of these commissions."

(4) "That this committee recommend that the Government be invited to consider without delay the question of a substantial increase of the pay of Indian soldiers."

(5) "That this committee desire that the question of the constitution and development of (a) publicity bureaux and (b) employment bureaux in the various provinces be commended to the favourable consideration of the Government."

RESOURCES.

The sub-committee appointed by the Conference to consider the question of India's resources under the heads of Munitions, Communications and Food Supply, have the honour to report unanimously as follows:—

In the first place they are of opinion that it will be of appreciable assistance in the successful prosecution of the war if the Government of India and the Provincial Governments as well as the people can be so guided as to practise economy in every possible direction. The sub-committee have reason to believe that all classes in India and Burma will, at this juncture, welcome from the Government of India advice and indications of the best and surest means, wherever possible, of controlling and regulating all material both in Government Departments and in the possession of private persons which is in any way necessary for the prosecution of the war to final victory. Economies can be effected in many directions, one of which is the consumption in each locality, as far as possible, of local products only, thus diminishing needless cross traffic on the railways. In particular, the sub-committee consider that it should be suggested to Local Governments that they should consider the possibility of a reduction in their expenditure on Public Works. The postponement of such building operations as are not of an absolutely urgent character, and the utmost possible utilisation of building materials which are procurable locally. To this end the sub-committee desires to suggest in the first place the adoption by the Conference of the following resolution:—

PROVINCIAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

Resolution I. (a) "This Conference recommends that provincial and, where this is desirable, state committees on the former of which non-official opinion should be adequately represented, should be formed for the purpose of advising Government departments and of encouraging the people to confine their private requirements as nearly as possible to local products in order to save unnecessary demands for railway transport and for the further purpose of advising directors of civil supplies as to the special necessities of any districts and as to the commodities for which they think that priority should be given on the railways."

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SHIPBUILDING.

(b) "This Conference recommends that for the purpose of minimising the serious hardships to the public and the dislocation of trade caused by the congestion of traffic on railways it is necessary that the Government should, with as little delay as possible, take measures for the construction by itself of river craft for inland transport, of sailing ships for ocean transport and also as far as possible of steamships, and should by the grant of subsidies or concessions encourage the construction of the same by private agencies."

DEVELOPMENT OF WAR MATERIALS.

In the next place and with the same end in view, the sub-committee are persuaded that considerable development is possible in the local production of war materials and other munitions and that by organising a provincial machinery much could be done towards reducing the local consumption of material needed for war use. The existence of such provincial organisations would also, the sub-committee believe, be useful in preventing or alleviating local irregularities in and inflation of prices. For these reasons they commend to the Conference the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolution 2. "This Conference recommends that provincial and, where this is desirable state committees, the former consisting both of officials and non-officials should be formed to advise the provincial controllers of munitions regarding the measures to be adopted for (a) stimulating the local production of war materials, (b) reducing the local consumption of material wanted for war use, (c) preventing local irregularities in and inflation of prices."

For the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolution the sub-committee think it necessary that the Munitions Board, upon which it is desirable that Indians should be appointed, should be in close communication with the proposed committees and to this end they recommend that the following resolution be passed:—

Resolution 3. "This Conference recommends that the Munitions Board would place itself in communication with the provincial and state committees, where these are formed, for the purpose of organising district work in connection with the supply of materials for war use."

EDUCATION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

In connection with the development of India's resources in foodstuffs, the sub-committee have reason to believe that useful results would accure from the appointment in all provinces, and, where this is desirable in states, of committees acting in co-operation with the local Directors of Agriculture, where these exist, the functions of such committees would be to educate the agriculturalist in the direction of making the best possible use of his land for the production of different kinds of foodstuffs and to obtain and disseminate information in the districts in regard to facilities for procuring fertilisers of all kinds for the development of agriculture. To this end the sub-committee suggest the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolution 4. "This Conference advises that provincial and, where this is desirable, state committees, the former consisting both of officials and non-officials should be formed with, if necessary, subordinate district committees to advise in consultation with the local Directors of Agriculture, where these exist, in regard to the possibilities of developing the production of particular foodstuffs and to collate and propogate information likely to be of value to the agriculturist on the subject of manures, implements etc., required for such development; also to recommend to the Government what steps might be taken to facilitate the cultivation of waste lands."

Lastly the Committee recommend that the Munitions Board and the various advisory committees constituted for war work should, as far as this is consistent with the public interests, issue periodical communiques or reports giving information as to their activities, requirements and results.

"WE DON'T WANT TO CHANGE MASTERS."

HOW TO SECURE INDIA'S CO-OPERATION

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

A crowd public meeting was held here last last night under the auspices of the Home Rule League. Pandit Motilal Nehru presided, who in the course of his speech, referred to the messages of the Premier and the Viceroy and dwelling on the gravity of situation pointed out that the great need of the hour was that the Government and the people should fully appreciate the duty each owed to the other. It would not do to ask the people to help the Government without making it possible for the people to help them. The cry about bargaining was absurd. What was demanded was not a price for helping Government, but the means by which alone any effective help could be given. The people had remained tied hand and foot for over a century and it was impossible to expect them to run without cutting away the ropes fastened round them and they only asked that these ropes might be unfastened. They had lost their martial spirit and were little better than cripples. The first essential was to infuse and how would it be possible to do so without giving them a taste of freedom which was the fountain head of all spirit and courage. They detested the Germans and would in any event do what they could to keep them out. Situated as they were they could but raise their shrivelled up arms paralysed by years of subjection against the foe. They did not want to change masters. They wanted to be masters in their own country. With regained freedom they would regain their lost energies and enthusiasm and fight for their homes and their liberty.

COMPOSITION OF DELHI CONFERENCE CRITICISED.

The speaker then criticized the composition of the Delhi Conference and said that no conference could be fully representative of the people when it excluded the heads of the greatest popular movements of the country, such as Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak. He protested against the suppression of constitutional agitation without the least attempt on the part of the Government to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people and compared the action of the Indian Government to that of the British Government which was at that moment under the boom of cannon responding to the call of Ireland for Home Rule.

THE PATH TO CO-OPERATION.

The following resolution was then passed:—

This meeting whole-heartedly endorses representation sent by Mrs. Besant Lok. Tilak and others to the Government and Parliament of Great Britain and if of opinion that in order to enable India to give full and effective co-operation in man-power and material for the carrying on of the war, it is essential that Indians be made to feel that they are fighting for the defence of their own rights and liberties. This meeting is of opinion that in order to produce the requisite enthusiasm in the country the Congress-League scheme should be immediately accepted as the first instalment of self-government. This meeting is further of opinion that the proposal to stop all political propaganda is most unjustified and uncalled for as long as the demands of country are not acceded to. This meeting protests against the composition of the Delhi Conference and specially notes with regret the non-inclusion of Mrs. Besant and Lok. Tilak. This meeting calls upon the United Provinces members of the Delhi Conference to support the representation made by Mrs. Besant, Lok. Tilak and others.

GOLD FOR NOTES.

The Government of India has decided to issue gold for Notes from the 10th May.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League was held to-day, about sixty members and a few visitors being present. Khan Bahadur Khaja Mohamed Azam presided. Referring to the war situation, he said that at times like these all our energies should be conserved in order to fight an implacable foe. It would be foolish to weaken our forces by internal quarrels or distract the attention of the people by raising questions of a a controversial character. To the Mussalmans of India, especially of Bengal, the present was a golden opportunity for exhibiting all those martial qualities which they had inherited from their ancestors.

Referring to constitutional reforms, although adhering to the Congress-League scheme, he said, forty per cent. of Mahomedan representation was somewhat inadequate and suggested the proportion ought to be raised to fifty per cent. He prayed for the release of Mahomedan detenus, the repeal of the Press Act and the Arms Act and urged that the police ought to be under Magistrates and Commissioners.

Resolutions were adopted supporting the Congress-League scheme, protesting against the internment of Mahomedan leaders, supporting the Usury Bill, Village Self-government Bill, and Primary Education Bill.

In the opinion of the League the Calcutta Municipal Bill was unsatisfactory and urged for effective and adequate representation of the Mahomedans by separate electorates on all self-governing bodies and prayed for mercy in favour of the accused convicted in the market looting cases. The League also protested against the manner in which the Mahomedans of Bengal had been ignored in the matter of selection of delegates to the Delhi Conference.

BAN ON EXPORT OF PEARLS.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

A representative and crowded meeting of the pearl merchants of Bombay last evening in Hirabaug under the presidentship of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, protested strongly against the prohibition order of the Government of India against the export of pearls outside British India. A great deal of enthusiasm was evinced by the audience and the various discourses were listened to with rapt attention.

The president in introducing the subject reviewed the serious situation credited in the pearl market since the promulgation of the above order and proved clearly the undesirability of the prohibition in the interest of the pearl trade of this country. He also referred to the serious economic situation which is sure to be created in the Bahrein Islands where pearls are produced. In referring to the suddenness of the Government's order he said that the Government of India by one stroke of the pen have hit the pearl merchants so hard that those holding large stocks have been made to suffer heavy losses. He also said that restrictions on the movements of trade can only be put under very exceptional circumstances and Government under the present circumstances of the war can have recourse to such drastic measures provided such measures are likely to produce desirable results. He contended strongly that the very slight and in fact an inappreciable increase in the difficulties of exchange, inappreciable because the entire export of pearls from British India amounts to only less than 1 per cent. of the total export trade of India, was no ground for inducing the Government to adopt methods which would strangle the time-honoured pearl trade of this country. He then read before the meeting the original telegram of protest that was sent to the Commerce Member of the Government of India and to which reference is made in the first resolution moved by Mr. Tarachand Khanna, which ran as follows:—

"The pearl merchants of Bombay in a meeting assembled this evening respectfully draw the attention of the Government to their memorial submitted by telegram to the Government on the 23rd March 1918. They extremely regret that they are not yet favoured with the Government's reply and in view of the urgency of the matter and of the great interest involved and in view of the fact that all fears mentioned in their original memorial are being realised. The conditions getting acuter every day, they request Government to withdraw the prohibition against export of pearls and to announce the withdrawal at an early date."

PROHIBITION ENTIRELY UNCALLED FOR.

Mr. Khanna in moving the resolution said that the pearl merchants were entirely unaware of the cause which led Government to take this drastic step suddenly, and to stifle the entire pearl trade. He gave an effective reply to the reasons put forward by the Hon. Sir William Meyer during his interview with the Indian Chamber of Commerce and showed that the prohibition of the Government was entirely uncalled for even in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war. He laid particular stress on the fact that while all the markets of the world were still open to the diamond trade the Government of India have thought it fit to close the world markets to the pearl trade. He also said that while England is still importing diamonds which are as much articles of luxury as pearls it cannot be admitted that England is averse to the importation of pearls. He also quoted the instance of the Russian Rouble Notes which are being exported outside British India in very large quantities and said that if difficulties of exchange required that prohibition should be put on some exports Government ought to have put an embargo more on the export of Rouble Notes than on the export of pearls.

The resolution was duly seconded and supported by several speakers and was passed unanimously with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings and the meeting was dispersed.

GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WITH TEA GARDENS.

TEA DEALERS VERY MUCH EXERCISED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. April 29.

"The Times" states that tea dealers are much exercised by the report that the Government in a new agreement with the tea gardens is disposed to concentrate on securing larger proportion of commoner grades to the exclusion of the best descriptions. It is argued that the best teas are thrice as economical as the poorest and the public would have grievance if they could only secure poor descriptions especially if the price were not lowered.

TEA NOT A "FOOD."

DECISION BY THE KING'S BENCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., April 29.

The King's Bench has decided that tea is not a food within the meaning of the Food Hoarding Act.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

KING OF HEDJAZ'S TROOPS OCCUPY 53 MILES OF RAILWAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. April 29.

A Palestine communiqué says the troops of the King of the Hedjaz during the week ending April 24th, occupied 53 miles of the Hedjaz railway line southward of Maan.

BURIAL OF DEAD NEAR BERUKIN.

FALSE RUMOUR OF AN ENGLISH ARMISTICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

The War Office announces that a Turkish official communiqué on the 19th instant stated that upon a request of the English an armistice, lasting two hours, was arranged to give the English an opportunity to bury their large number of dead.

The War Office adds that this statement gives the impression that heavy British losses were incurred in an unsuccessful operation and is incorrect.

The facts are as follows:

After stubborn fighting in the vicinity of Berukin, when the enemy was driven off with heavy losses a local arrangement, (not in the nature of an armistice), was made between the German officer and the British Red Cross for the collection of the wounded, the enemy having previously fired upon our parties causing mutual abandonment of the collection of the wounded and the dead.

PERSIAN DATES IN LONDON MARKET

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. April 29.

Persian dates are now being sold in London. Government has fixed the price at six pence a pound.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS TO BE ON A LIMITED SCALE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., April 29.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the price has now reached a point at which silver costing a dollar per fine ounce in America can be supplied to this market at a reasonable profit, including insurance carriage, etcetera.

Unless something unexpected happens, probably future movements will be on a very limited scale.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S SILVER BILL.

A PORTION FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher, referring to the United States Government's silver bill, said it was hoped that a portion of this silver would be shipped by the United States Government to India.

TIN AND TIN ORE IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

EMBARGO ON EXPORTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. April 29.

Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin and tin ore.

Henceforth, the United States must rely on Bolivia for the supplies.

MILITARY MEDAL TO AN INDIAN SOLDIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., April 29.

The "Gazette" announces that the Military Medal has been conferred upon Naik Tika Khan of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion.

TURKS OCCUPY KARS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

A Turkish official message dated the 27th April says, we have occupied Kars.

POLITICAL TENSION IN HOLLAND.

BRITISH MINISTER VISITS FOREIGN MINISTER.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, April 28.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. April 29.

The political tension due to Berlin's demands on Holland continues but it may be said with some confidence that the situation has not become worse, but has rather improved. It is felt that the Entente realises the very difficult position in which Holland is placed by Germany's insistence and will do nothing to aggravate it. The British Minister at The Hague visited the Foreign Minister this morning.

RUMOURED ULTIMATUM TO HOLLA D.

PANIC IN A GERMAN PRISONERS' CAMP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

The newspaper "Volk" reports that the rumour that Germany had delivered an ultimatum to Holland caused panic in the camp at Hattem, where about a thousand Germans are interned. The majority of these fled towards the frontier places. Orders were telegraphed to hold up the fugitives and hundreds have been brought back to camp by the gendarmes.

HOLLAND'S VIGILANCE.

STRINGENT SUPERVISION OF RESIDENT FOREIGNERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE HAGUE, April 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. April 29.

A Bill has been introduced providing for more stringent supervisoin of foreigners resident in Holland.

RE-OPENING OF LIMBURG RY.

DIFFERENCE ABOUT NATURE AND EXTENT OF TRANSPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

The "Vaderland" states that whilst it has been agreed to reopen the Limburg railway, there is still some difference of opinion regarding the nature and extent of transport by railways and waterways.

RUMOURED FAILURE OF A BIG GERMAN-DUTCH BANK.

EXCITEMENT IN THE EXCHANGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, April 24.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 29.

Much excitement has been caused on the Exchange owing to the rumour that a big German-Dutch banking firm said to be particularly interested in the Dutch-Indian trade has failed.

KEIGHLEY BYE-ELECTION.

PACIFIST LABOURITE DEFEATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

In the bye-election in Keighley division the Liberal coalitionist Mr. Somervell polled 4,873 votes and the Labourite Mr. Bland 234. Mr. Bland advocated peace negotiations.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALINGS IN TIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 29.

The order of the Minister of Munitions prohibits dealings except under license in all descriptions of tin situate within and without the United Kingdom and prohibits its use without license in manufacture.

BRAZILIAN CONSULATES.

DECREE FOR DEVELOPING FOREIGN TRADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

RIO JANEIRO, April 28.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 29.

A decree has been issued making the consulate at Yokohama a second-class Consulate-General and establishing consulates in a number of places including Shanghai, Calcutta, Cape Town and Sydne and also vice-consulates *de carriere* at Dakar, Kobe, Bombay and Vladivostok.

The decree also creates consular inspection corps and amplifies functions of the Consuls with the object of developing foreign trade and creating new outlets for Brazilian products.

LONDON OPIUM SMUGGLED INTO SHANGHAI.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE MYSTERY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir William Collins regarding opium smuggled into Shanghai from London in October and November last year, Mr. Balfour stated that Privy Council licenses were granted for consignment of water softener and soft soap in which the opium was concealed. There was no reason to doubt the truth of statements made on the relative shipping documents and the Customs examination did not suggest any suspicions.

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THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

NEED FOR "PROPER TUNE."

(From Our Special Representative.)

NADIAD, April 27.

On the 22nd the Mahatmaji and others visited Palej, a large village in Borsad Taluka. In a specially erected *mandap* a large meeting of about a thousand cultivators was held. More than a hundred ladies were present at the meeting. In the beginning the song of *Bande Mataram* was chanted by three girls.

The Mahatmaji in his address said that two charges have always been made against us one is that we are not thorough in our work and the second, that we do our work without fully understanding it. And hence it does not produce the influence which it ought to. "These charges," he said "have been justified by the way in which the song of *Bande Mataram* is sung by the girls. The song they chanted is incomplete, and it is not sung with proper modulations and cadences. This is the way in which we usually do our work. But, brothers, remember that so long as we are not able to produce a proper tune in our works, we will not be able to create the influence which we wish to create. The song of *Bande Mataram* is a very lofty song. It is our national song. And we are satisfied with singing it in a very crude way, because our hearts are not soaked with its spirit. The same is the case with every piece of our work. But mind, such should not be the condition of our *Satyagraha* struggle. Our struggle should be carried on only after fully understanding the significance."

He then exhorted them not to be half-hearted in such a holy struggle. Proceeding, he said that the third defect in our work is fear. Whatever we do we do it with fear. "If we remove these three defects from our work" he said, "our success in this struggle is certain. Firstly, you must launch in this struggle after fully under-remove all fear from your mind; and thirdly, you must not be half-hearted in your fight."

Finally, he said that *Satyagraha* was an unfailing remedy for all outward as well as inward miseries.

VISIT TO SUNAN.

From Palej the Mahatmaji along with others went to Sunan, a large village of the same taluka, only two miles off from Palej. A meeting of more than two thousand agriculturists was addressed there. A separate meeting of ladies was also arranged for and it was addressed by Shrimati Kasturba and Ansuryaben. More than a hundred cultivators signed the declaration from these villages.

In all three thousand, one hundred and twenty-five agriculturists have signed the "no payment' declaration. The threat of confiscation of land having failed to bring more money to the treasury, it is remoured that orders of confiscation of land are withdrawn and the talatis are again asked to attach agriculturists' goods. If the rumour be true, the tale of harassments will again begin.

DISTRESS AT SAYLA.

On the twenty-fifth Messrs. Vallabahbai J. Patel and I. K. Yaynik paid a visit to Sayla, a village in Matar Taluka. The *mukhi* of this village was suspended some days back because throughout this struggle he remained on the side of the people. The talati is also dismissed for the very reason. The residents of the village are chiefly *Garasias* and Dharalas. They are a poor class of farmers. I saw with my own eyes the pitiable condition of their cattle, their children and themselves. They have not even a single well for drinking water. They drink the dirty water of the village pond. The talati and mukhi have for years refrained from arranging a well to be dug for their fellow-brethren. Nor has the mamlatdar, who visits the village once a year been kind enough to get a small sum sanctioned for them for a well of drinking water. The water of the pond was so dirty that even the horse that we took with us did not drink that water, and it also did not eat the fodder that the village people gave us. This is quite enough to give the public an idea to what extent distress must be prevailing in the interior of the talukas. The village is twenty-two miles off from the Memdabad station.

The Press Note is out. Mr. Gandhi is off to Delhi. The public may wait till his arrival here for its reply.

THE NECESITY OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my first letter published on 22nd January last in your popular paper under the heading of "Agricultural Situation in Kaira" describing the most piteous position of Kaira agriculturists in which they could not prove to the world that the official reports about the anna valuation of their crops this year were all false, although they were always ready to prove by convincing evidence before any inquiring Committee that the crops were generally under four annas, entitling them to a very extensive suspension of the land revenue. I narrated all the various attempts made by them without any result and enquired whether "any one can suggest to the people how they can otherwise prove the actual facts under these circumstances." Mahatma Gandhi on a personal inquiry instituted by him being convinced of the truth of the peoples' view tried his best to bring the authorities round to accept the truth and when like everyone else felt disappointed made, as it were, a vigorous and powerful answer to my inquiry by openly preaching that the people should not assist Government in the collection of land revenue and they should suffer the consequences of the use or abuse of power obtained by the Executive Government under the Land Revenue Code: for, Mr. Gandhi, as I understand him, believes that many of the provisions in the Land Revenue Code and the rules framed under it are against the principles of natural justice. Thus is begun a campaign of Passive Resistance in Kaira District and every day the fight is becoming more and more acute on both the sides. Unless the Government become reasonable by accepting the compromise suggested by Mr. Gandhi, the District will sink in unbearable misery which I hope Government will avoid by every possible means.

That the campaign of Passive Resistance is neither unlawful nor unconstitutional is at once clear. It is neither a civil nor a criminal wrong not to pay a tax. Government can, indeed, lawfully recover it from the property of a person. A passive resister asks the Government, if they choose, to exercise this lawful authority with a view to bring into prominence the unreasonableness of the power allowed by law to Government under the circumstances. When people reasonably consider that the circumstances are such as should not justify the Government to collect the revenues under the enabling enactment, people seem to be perfectly justified in putting Government to their mettle and see how far the unreasonable law could be pushed in its application and with what results. This is the only way how the evils which could not have been foreseen while passing a bill into law would be successfully exposed to public criticism and ultimately remedied. This is one of the best and the most harmless methods adopted by self-sacrificing persons all over the civilised world and it has never yet been questioned by any reasonable statesman as unjustifiable. It is therefore not unconstitutional. It may be that the application of this method of fight on a particular question may be objected to on the ground of wisdom looking to the results to be practically achieved by it. It may be that Passive Resistance in Kaira District would have been more commensurate with its results if the land assessment were meant to be reduced and permanently setted bringing back to the District its former prosperity and arresting the horrible fall off in its population. But in my humble opinion it could not be urged and maintained with reason that the people have no right or that they would not be justified in entering upon Passive Resistance against Government under any circumstances in the matter of Land Revenue collections. This is however what in effect a very respectable correspondent tells us in his letter addressed to the Gujerat Sabha and published in the "Times of India." I should like to examine the position he has taken up.

If I rightly understand the correspondence the argument presented there may shortly be put thus. State is the owner of the land and the ryots are in a position of tenants who pay, under enforceable contracts, rents to Government Land Revenue, thus being a rent to be paid to Government, any suspension or remission is only a matter of grace and is not a matter of right. Passive Resistance by not paying the revenue dues is, therefore, unlawful and unjustifiable. This argument involves the following four district ideas: 1. State owns the land. 2. People got it on a lease from Government under specific contracts. 3. Land Revenue is the rent reserved under the lease and not a tax on land. 4. Remission or suspension is a mere matter of grace.

Every one of these ideas, excepting perhaps, a part of the last is false in fact and fallacious in argument. Existence of such wrong notions about state ownership of the soil is doing immense harm to agricultural population every time the Revenue Settlement is being revised and the assessment put up higher on a rack-renting basis by the unscrupulous surveyors in hopes of high appreciation of their service by Government. Dense ignorance of the people in respect of their right relation with Government about the lands they occupy has allowed provisions like forfeiture clauses in the Land Revenue Code to exist, which in the light of the true state of Law of the Land and natural Justice must appear monstrously cruel and terribly unjust to the present proprietors who made the land rich and valuable by bestowing on it their labour and capital for generations together and which they stand in danger of losing because they could not pay a single year's land tax on it. Prevalence of such wrong notions amongst lower Executive officers has again made the administration most aggressive upon the existing rights of the people in every direction and rendered them unsympathetic towards the grievances of the ryots whom they considered practically of no importance whenever a question crops up between them and the Government. It is essential, therefore, that these wrong notions should be exposed time after time, and no pains shouud be spared to popularise sound principles of Land Revenue system which ought always to be respected and followed in practice by Government.

In my next letter I propose to examine every one of these ideas from its legal and constitutional point of view.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, April 24.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I strongly hope, the following piece will find a place, in the esteemed columns of your paper.

Recent happenings in the Kaira district, in which about 2,500 poor farmers were obliged to take the vow of "Passive Resistance" in defending themselves from the blind and reckless proceedings of the Kaira "lords" show, that Indians have not as yet fully bid adieu to the excellent virtue "Unity." That 2,500 men from the illiterate "dumb-masses" should unite themselves and protest against the generous "Sircar," which is their "ma-bap," though threatened with the confiscation of all their ancestral property, is a strong proof, which goes to prove the truth of the above statement.

Instead of giving any personal opinion here, I may safely quote Edmund Burke who says:—

"It is an undertaking of some degree of delicacy to examine into the cause of public disorders. If a man happens not to succeed in such an enquiry, he will be thought weak and visionary; if he touches the true grievance, there is a danger that he may come near to persons of weight and consequence, who will rather be exasperated at the discovery of their errors than thankful for the occasion of correcting them."

Here I may say, that the coincidence is as accidental as it is appropriate. That the recent trouble in Kaira was delicately examined, and that the true source of the grievance was touched, by which, persons of weight and consequence were exasperated, show the word to word coincidence of the above passage, with the Kaira "blunder."

The author goes on to say:

"When the affairs of the nation are distracted, private people, are, by the spirit of the law, justified in stepping a little out of their ordinary sphere. They enjoy a privilege of somewhat more dignity and effect, than that of idle lamentation over the calamities of the country. They may look into them narrowly; they may reason upon them liberally and if they should be so fortunate as to discover the true source of mischief and any probable method of removing it, though they may displease the rulers of the day, they are certainly of service to the cause of the Government." In the recent blunder therefore Mahatma Gandi was justified in "stepping out of his ordinary sphere" and "looking narrowly and reasoning liberally" and advising the ignorant, harassed, poverty stricken farmers as to the position they were situated in, the way to come out, of it, because they would never have been able to extricate themselves from this blunder; if they had kept quite quiet in this trying problem. I may now stop by quoting only two sentences more of the same author. He says. "The temper of the people amongst whom he presides, should be the first study of a magistrate. And the knowledge of this temper, it is by no means impossible for him to attain, if he has not an interest in being ignorant of what it is his duty to learn."

The meaning of this is quite clear and simple. It proves that the rulers here must bend down to public opinion. But, if they are under the vain apprehension that they are going on a royal road, let them remember, that the royal road can never be straight. It must be winding. And these people walking with their heads erect, which they could not bend to the useful public warning will fall down into thorns and bushes where the roads take a turn, and from which these will require a great deal of time to extricate themselves as none would be willing to come to their help at that critical time. All these tend to prove that Mahatma Ghandi is strongly justified in his recent activities and that he would emerge from them victoriously.

With apologies for the lengthiness of the above.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. G.

Alibag, 26-4-18.

WARNING TO HAJ PILGRIMS.

At a meeting of the Bombay Haj Committee held at Bombay on 2nd April 1918, the difficulties which are bound to arise in connection with this year's pilgrimage owing to the scarcity of shipping were discussed and the Committee authorised the following statement to be published:—

"The Bombay Haj Committee are of opinion that having regard to the great difficulty in obtaining ships, the pilgrimage should be restricted within the narrowest limits. No sailings having yet been fixed and shipping firms who have been approached on the subject have not yet given any reply, and there is every reason to suppose that there will be the greatest difficulty in obtaining even one ship. It is evident, therefore, that any pilgrims who come to Bombay in the hope of obtaining a passage, will be detained in Bombay for a considerable time in uncertainty as to whether a ship will sail. Should a ship sail the cost of a passage will be very high and in the meanwhile pilgrims will have to meet the heavy expense of living in Bombay. If, on the other hand, no ship is obtainable they will have to return disappointed to their homes after spending money for nothing. In these circumstances which are unavoidable owing to the war, the Bombay Haj Committee strongly advise all intending pilgrims in their own interests, not to attempt to proceed on pilgrimage this year."

The Bombay Haj Committee would therefore request all local Haj Committees and Anjumans to take immediate steps to have these facts and their opinion widely circulated among intending pilgrims and would ask all members of such Committees and Anjumans to endeavour by their personal influence and by all means in their power to dissuade pilgrims from setting out.

DADAR CEMETERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday we had an unprecedented and extremely troublesome an experience at the Dadar Cemetery. We had the ill luck of carrying a corpse there at the dead hour of midnight, when to our disappointment, we were informed by the only man on the spot that not a log of wood was in stock. To aggravate the matter, we found that there was only one servant in attendance instead of two as before. With great difficulty and inconvenience we secured half the quantity of wood from Agar Bazar—a distance of about 1½ miles. Our efforts to get a cart having been entirely fruitless, we had to carry the logs on our shoulders to the cemetery.

Dadar is unfortunately for the whole of the past year under a light grip of several contagious diseases, (aggravated and strongly encouraged by the foul unwholesome water supply), and the number of victims is rather high. Not a single day passes without a record of 3 or 4 cases, if we are not mistaken; and if the wretched state of affairs at the cemetery continue as it is at present, the public shall not be to blame if they openly curse those responsible for the proper supply of wood and other conveniences there.

Further, a new tax of annas 4 is collected as "Khambta charges" by the Municipal clerk on the spot. For years past we had never the occasion to pay any tax like this and the Municipality is bound to explain on what grounds of legislation this tax is collected. It must be noted that no receipt whatsoever is passed for this tax.

Will the Municipal Officers or whoever that are responsible for this public nuisance take immediate steps to put matters right?—Yours, etc.,

K. S. THACKERAY and others.

Dadar, April 22.

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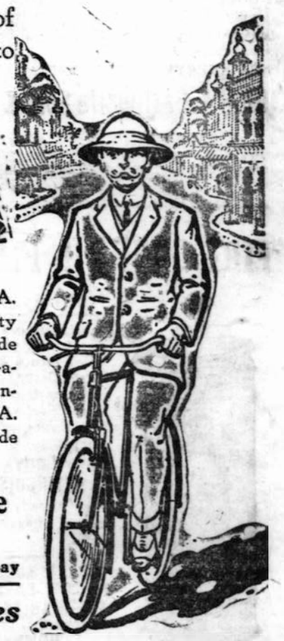

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J M Purves, Northamptons.
Capt F G Quigley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Ratcliffe, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J H Rentell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L F Reynolds, Coldstreams.
Capt W R Richard, Royal Scots.
Major H J E Ripley, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G T Roberts, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A S Robertson, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut R H Rolfe, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut G G Royal, Worcesters.
Lieut E A Sanders, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J C Sankey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Simons, Sherwoods.
Lieut W R T Skinner, Middlesexs.
Second-Lieut F B Smith, Lincolnshires.
Capt N B Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A M Sommerville, Field Artillery.
Lieut R B Sparkes, West Surreys.
Lieut S J B Stanton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W D Stephenson, Lancers.
Second-Lieut H E Stewart, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E P Stocks, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut A Thomson, Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A Todd, Rifle Brigade.
Capt A E Tonks, Warwicks.
Major J Van der Byl, Hussars.
Second-Lieut E J Vipond, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D S Walker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F T Walker, Engineers.
Lieut S Walker Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S E Warburton, Yorks Lancs.
Capt H E R Warton, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut R H Westley, Royal Scots.
Capt Hon L H White, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J Wild, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A S V Williams, Hussars.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut G G F Greig, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E Little, Oxfords and Bucks.
Lieut G A Oswald, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D Pitt, Warwicks.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Flory, Oxfords and Bucks.
Lieut R G H Gough, Oxfords and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C C Hall, Oxfords and Bucks.

MISSING.

Capt W A Adam, South Staffs.
Capt G Adams, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut W Aiton, Rifles.
Lieut R B C Aked, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut W S Allen, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W D Andrew, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F E Andrews, Sherwoods.
Capt T L Astbury, South Staffs.
Lieut C A Balden, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G Ball, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H C Barham, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H E Barker, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H L Barker, Sherwoods.
Capt F D Bennett, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut F W Bennett, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W A Beresford, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut C G Blunt, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E J Blyth, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Bonshor, South Staffs.
Lieut R B Brace, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C R Brandreth, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G A Breach, Sherwoods.
Capt A S Bright, Sherwoods.
Capt K E Brown, Oxfords and Bucks.
Lieut F W A Buckell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut T H Buswell, Flying Corps.
Lieut W T Butler, South Staffs.
Capt R J Case, Sherwoods.
Lieut A Catterall, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A H Chance, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieut L R Chevreau, Northumberlands.
Lieut F H Clark, Sherwoods.
Major A C Clarke, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S W Collins, Sherwoods.
Capt A Cotterill, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W A Cotton, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T A Crofts, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J S Curtis, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut H A Cutler, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt F T H Davies, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H V Davies, Warwicks.
Major H W Davies, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L J de Mauny, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A McN Denovan, Flying Corps.
Capt A L M Dickins, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A B B Dowie, Royal Scots.
Lieut W Drake, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C J Duggins, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R P Dunning, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Colonel W Elstob, Manchesters.
Lieut R B Emmett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D C Evans, West Surreys.
Capt A Finlayson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut P F Foster, Yeomanry.
Lieut-Colonel H R Gadd, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J A Geyton, South Staffords.
Capt S A Godsall, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut T A Gough, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut V C Gray, Oxfords and Bucks.
Second-Lieut S E Grayson, Sherwoods.
Capt H P Greaves, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J A Greaves, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H W Gregory, South Staffords.
Capt L C Grice, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W Hague, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F W Hainsby, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Hamilton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A C Harris, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C W Hart, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W H Hartley, Hussars.
Lieut J E Hartshorn, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C G Haslam, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C Haworth, South Staffords.
Lieut R Heaton, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut H Hickman, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J H Hickman, South Staffords.
Capt R D C Highton, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut T L Hill, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Col H S Hodgkin, Sherwoods.
Lieut A Hollis, Hampshires.
Lieut R W Hoyte, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A N Hutchinson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut P E Jackson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W H Jaggers, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J Jarvis, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J C V Jennings, Lancashires.
Lieut-Col H Johnson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut S M Johnson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A M Jones, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C L Jones, Sherwoods.
Capt W A Jordon, South Staffords.
Capt H G King, Northumberlands.
Lieut F M Lamb, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C H Leach, Oxford and Bucks
Second-Lieut M Leggatt, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt. W S Lynes, South Staffords.
Lieut P M Macandrew, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W J Mallett, Oxford and Bucks
Second-Lieut W H J Markham, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Col A V P Martin, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut S A Martin, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut P E May, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A G J Melhuish, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G A Middlemiss, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G V Middleton, Sherwoods.
Capt W Milne, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut P Murphy, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S Mycock, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F A Naylor, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H Nuttall, Sherwoods.
Capt N Ste Palmer, Hertfordshires.
Lieut C F Parry, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A E Bolter, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A P S Borthwick, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W M Bowie, Worcesters.
Capt A W Boyd, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt M F Bridge, Flying Corps.
Lieut W J Brisley, Hussars.
Second-Lieut C F C Brodie, Londons.
Lieut J V R Brown, Argylls.
Lieut D G Browning, Londons.
Capt H O Browning, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W B Buchanan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Bugler, Gloucesters.
Capt W W Burdon, Yeomanry.
Hon Major J Burke, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt L C Byrne, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Campbell, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S O Caton, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W D Cattermole, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut L S Cave, East Kents.
Second-Lieut C C Clapham, Field Artillery.
Lieut M J Clery, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut W R Cochrane, Field Artillery.
Lieut T K Cooper, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Cox, Worcesters.
Capt J R Creagh, Manchesters.
Major F A E Crew, Devonshires.
Capt H D K Davies, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel P V Davidson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A K Dawson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Deale, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J W Dean, Field Artillery.
Capt W E Dickson, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel A J Digan, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut J S Dunkerley, Flying Corps.
Major L Edge, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut A N Faull, Northumberlands.
Major G E Ferguson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T C Forman, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Gadsby, Yorks Lancs.
Lieut F R Gaskell, Hussars.
Lieut J L Gibson, Manchesters.
Lieut J H L Godfrey, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut N G Gould, Londons.
Lieut T J Gripper, East Surreys.
Capt J Groves, Wellingtons.
Capt W I Haig-Scott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B Hall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Hamilton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J W D Harrison, Manchesters.
Lieut H M Hart, Engineers.
Lieut P E Hart, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W H Hartley, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A C Hegge Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A L Herridge, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A L Hockey, Londons.
Second-Lieut J B Horrell, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt J C Howard, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut T H Jackson, Manchesters.
Capt W A Jeffery, Cornwal Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E A Johnson, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut H L Jones, East Lancs.
Lieut F B Katinakis, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut H B F Kenney, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J H Kirby, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W L Knopp, Essex.
Lieut T Kohler, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut A Lathaen, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A F Latour, Worcesters.
Capt L A Lawrence, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C le Good, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A C Lendrum, Inniskiling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Lindley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R E Lindsay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Lines, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt J Lipschitz, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Little, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R L C Lowcock, Field Artillery.
Lieut J A Lyall, Norfolks.
Major S L Macwatt, Garrison Artillery.
Major E N Mahony, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Major, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L Mason, Worcesters.
Capt E B Michaelis, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H Mitchell, Yorks Lancs.
Lieut B Mollett, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A Morgan, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut J C Morten, Manchesters.
Capt W C Neild, Essex.
Capt H H Nidd, Manchesters.
Lieut G P O'Sullivan, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J I T Owen, Garrison Artillery.
Capt E W E Palmes, Hussars.
Capt F W Paulin, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J L Percival, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut M N Pettitt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S H Pickles, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J Piggott, Londons.
Second-Lieut K D B Pocklington, Liverpools.
Capt W E Potter, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J A Powell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Pratt, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut C J Priestley, West Yorks.
Lieut A M W Rae, Yeomanry.
Major A L Raimes, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J W Randall, Berkshires.
Lieut M R Read, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt C H S Redmond, Medicals.
Lieut J G Richards, Manchesters.
Lieut D E Roberts, South Staffords.
Major D N Rowe, Worcesters.
Capt A B Sackett, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt W J Scade, Medicals.
Lieut C H Sendell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Standing, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut R J Stockdale, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A B Storey, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D Strongitharm, Worcesters
Lieut W H Struthers, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S W Symons, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B G Taylor, Manchesters.
Lieut W H Taylor, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Capt S E Tedy, Cyclist Corps.
Lieut A R Tod, East Surreys.
Lieut J V Townsend, Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel C J Troyte-Bullock, Somersets.
Second-Lieut G A Turner, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut G H Walker, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J B Walmsley, East Lancs.
Capt A P Watkins, Worcesters.
Lieut H R Waugh, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut J Wedgwood, Flying Corps.
Capt W L Wells, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S A Welton, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel H E de R Wetherall, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H White, Northumberlands.
Lieut A D Whiting, Essex.
Lieut C E Wiles, Field Artillery.
Capt H K Wilson, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W C Wolfe, Dublins.
Capt G L Worlock, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Woods, Worcesters.
Lieut R B Younger, Dragoon Guards.

LONDON, April 10.

KILLED.

Lieut S A G Harvey, Berkshires.
Lieut H C H Hawksworth, Essex.
Lieut M B Haworth, East Surreys.
Lieut-Col P V Holberton, Manchester.
Second-Lieut H Jackson, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Jackson, Machine Guns.
Lieut-Col A H James, West Yorks.
Capt E E Jenkins, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt D N Karney, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt G C Kay, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E G King, Berkshires.
Lieut N T King, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut A T T Lindsay, Engineers.
Capt J H Linford, Essex.
Capt W C Mair, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Miller, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Y Moore, Connaughts.
Capt E Murgatroyd, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Pickup, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut C Quigley, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D S Rogers, Field Artillery.
Major C H R Scholefield, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S N Stenning, Field Artillery.
Lieut W T Thorp, Manchesters.
Major D Tosetti, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut M Treacy, Munsters.
Capt C G W Tyacke, Cornwalls Light Infantry.
Major J S Wallace, Medicals.
Lieut-Colonel O C S Watson, Yorks Light Infantry.
Major A S West, Field Artillery.
Lieut N Williams, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut N S Agate, Londons.
Lieut Hon R N F M Barnewall, Leinsters.
Lieut T J Burton, Durhams Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W D Chisholm, Borderers.
Second-Lieut M I Christie, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Clark, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut A A O Davenport, East Lancs.
Lieut W M Davidson, Gordons.
Capt F T P Day, West Yorks.
Lieut L Dove, Yeomanry.
Capt K M Drummond, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Finnemore, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J Greaves, Warwicks
Capt D S G Hall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Harker, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel H R H Ireland, Munsters.
Second-Lieut H M Owen, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut S W Sharpe, Fusiliers.
Major N B Sinclair-Travis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Scott, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut C Waite, West Yorks.

DIED.

Second-Lieut T G Cooper, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt C Meredith, Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED.

Capt G T Addis, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt R R Allen, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut W Anderson, Northumberlands.
Lieut F W Andexer, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H N Arthur, Flying Corps.
Lieut T H Baker, Berkshires.
Capt R C Barnes, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut D Beaton, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt J A Bell, Durham Light Infantry.
Major M G Bird, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel F St J Blacker, Yorks Lancs.
Capt T Bletcher, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut V E Bloomfield, Essexs.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt R H Binney, Essex.
Second-Lieut J G Culver, Essex.
Lieut A A Easton, West Kents.
Lt EC Evans, West Surreys.
Capt H R Fenner, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut P H Forrest Leinsters.
Major M M Hartigan, Munsters.
Second-Lieut C L Harvey, West Surreys.
Lieut. W S Kidd, Munsters.
Second-Lieut H J Mcelnes, Munsters.
Lt.-Col. J N Peck, Liverpools.
Lt.-Col A N Vince, Liverpools.

WOUNDED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut T H L Addis, Dublin Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut E U Laurie, Machineguns.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut M Ahern, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J G Amps, Essex.
Second-Lieut H G Andrews, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H N Appleford, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F H Baker, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut K Barford, Flying.
Capt J R Blake, Worcesters.
Lieut C F R Bland, Berks.
Capt S L Brigford, Manchesters.
Capt C H C Byrne, Medicals.
Capt E B Cahusac, Flying.
Second-Lieut G Capes, Berks.
Second-Lieut L A Carter, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt H R Child, Flying.
Revd. G C R Cooke Chaplain.
Lt.Col. J D Crosthwaite, West Kents.
Second-Lieut P J Denahy, Munster Fusiliers
Second-Lieut W F Drain, West Kents.
Capt D J Footman, Berks.
Capt S A French West Kents.
Lieut A B Frost, Royal West Surreys.
Lieut A H Gallie Yeomanry.
Capt A Godly, West Kents.
Lieut G R Goodship, Royal Berks.
Second-Lieut G Gornall, Flying.
Capt G Gray, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A F Green Northstaffords.
Second-Lieut W J Greene, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut W E Hambleton, Essex.
Second-Lieut W C A Hanney, Berks.
Second-Lieut G H Harding, Flying.
Second-Lieut F P Harrison, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut W V Heale, Berks.
Second-Lieut G M Heaphy, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J F Heatly, West Kents.
Capt J H Hedley, Flying.
Second-Lieut N D J Hight, Essex.
Second-Lieut E F Johnson, Berks.
Lieut A B Jones, Monmouths
Second-Lieut R D Kennedy, Flying.
Lieut F A Kirkland, Machineguns.
Capt K R Kirkman, Flying.
Lt.-Col. A C Ladd, Worcesters.
Lieut N Langston, Berks
Second-Lieut G T M Lewis, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H Lynch-Watson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J R McMullin, Berks.
Lt.-Col M F McTaggart, Gordons.
Second-Lieut D O C Maggs, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut E P Martin West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W S Maxwell, Flying.
Lieut E J Mecey, Berks.
Second-Lieut D J Meghegoan, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G W H Merry, Machineguns.
Capt H S Moore, Medicals.
Capt L Morrison, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M W O'Connell, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P A H Oswin, Machineguns
Second-Lieut T Owen, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut S F Peters, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut G Petit, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C G Pentecost, Flying.
Second-Lieut E W Pickford, Flying.
Capt A E Pilley, Yorkshire Light
Lt.-Col C A Place, Engineers.
Second-Lieut P Platt, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut F K Prideaux-Brune, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut H W Ransom, Flying.
Second-Lieut H T Rapsom, West Kents.
Lieut A Rentoul Yeomanry.
Second Lieut E R D Reynolds, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T F Rigby Flying.
Second-Lieut H P Rimington West Kents.
Second-Lieut T H Roberts, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E H Robertson, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Robertson, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut E V Sawyer West Kents.
Capt T S SBharpe, Flying.
Second-Lieut E T Smart, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R B Smith, Flying.
Second-Lieut H W Spink, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut R A Steel, Rifle Brigade.
Capt P V Tanner, Flying.
Second-Lieut T Taylor, Flying.
Second-Lieut W U C Tayler, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J W Templeman, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt A S Trigone, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E S F Turner, Leinsters.
Lieut B Vaughan, West Kents.
Second-Lieut D Vaughan, Flying.
Second-Lieut A Wallace, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D F Warren, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T Watson, Flying.
Capt E Watts, West Kents.
Second-Lieut S H Webb, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F C B Wedgwood Machineguns.
Lieut F J Westfield, Manchesters.
Capt H G Whelan, Munsters.
Lieut P B Whitrow, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A G Williams, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H F Wilson, Machineguns.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt P B Nathan, Field Artillery, should read R. P.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

KILLED.

Engineer-Lt David Brown Reserve.
Engineer-Lts Thomas M MacFarlane Reserve.
Sub-Lieuts Henry J Gillam, Reserve William C Headley Reserve.

MISSING.

Lieut Robert Angus Reserve.
Acting-Sub-Lieut Istrian V Hopkins Reserve
Acting-Sub-Lieut Frank A G Wallis Reserve
Midshipman Andrew C Cunningham Reserve

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Midshipman James G Arnold Jenkins Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight-Lieut John F Dixon R. N.
Flight-Lieut Herbert Hall R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Cyril G Duckworth R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Edmund V J Grace R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Samuel S Richardson R. N

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED DROWNED NOW OFFICIALLY PRESUMED DROWNED.

Fleet-Paymaster Bertram H Wodeman R. N.
Lieut James H Short, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER

Flight-Sub-Lieut Kenneth D Campbell R. N.

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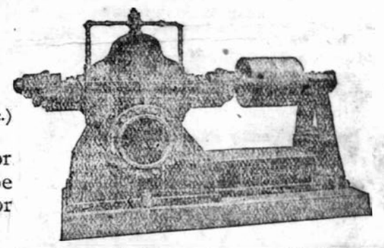

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